The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 139. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 11 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th Octobe	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February,*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April,	Himalaya,.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	2nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	L. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr,
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr,
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov,
Penang Maru	L. Noma	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. E. BOMANJI, Esq.
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SHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
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SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
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CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1,695	Thu. 14th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA .	2185	Fri. 15th Aug *	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas. Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
(Fortnightly),

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

11th August 1913.
161

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. *Particulars to:—*

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per base.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Mor'key Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

306

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37 8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21 14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21 12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18 12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15 12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18 12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26 4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22 8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45 0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology	18 12
French: Diferential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22 8
Hutchinson and Collier: Index of Treatment	15 12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15 12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15 12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynacological Surgery	18 12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18 12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12 0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13 8
Max-Pinhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2362. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."
728

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1821.)

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed: Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

SALE OF COUPON BOOKS AND TOURIST TICKETS.

FROM THE 8th of AUGUST, 1913, the First and Second class Coupon Books available between Bombay and Poona or Nasik, between Bombay and Lonavla and between Bombay and Matheran, notified in para 54, page 99 of this Railway Current Coaching Guide, will be sold by the Booking Clerks at the I & II class Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus, instead of in the General Traffic Manager's Office.

2. On and from the same date the Tourist Tickets notified in para 63, page 120, of the Current Coaching Guide will also be issued by the Booking Clerks, at the I & II class Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ON the 9th, 16th, and 23rd of August, 1913, the Down RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Victoria Terminus at 11-18 instead of at 11-30, and arrive at Poona at 15 hours instead of at 15-12.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

An additional Fast Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Delhi (conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers) to the following timings:—

Down to Delhi. H.M.	Timings at principal stations.		Up to Bom. H.M.
21-45	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 6-45
7-5	Arr.	Baroda	Dep. 21-0
7-40	Dep.		Arr. 20-15
9-23	Arr.	Godhra	Dep. 18-32
9-33	Dep.		Arr. 18-22
13-50	Arr	Ratlam	Dep. 14-25
14-15	Dep.		Arr. 14-0
20-5	Arr.	Kotah	Dep. 7-55
20-35	Dep		Arr. 7-37
2-32	Arr.	Bharatpur	Dep. 1-37
2-42	Dep.		Arr. 1-27
3-20	Arr.	Muttra	Dep. 0-50
3-30	Dep.		Arr. 0-40
6-55	Arr.	Delhi	Dep 21-20

Both Up and Down trains will stop at all junctions, and at important stations such as Piplod, Dohad, Shri Chhatrapur, Hindaun, etc.

Halts for meals will be provided at suitable stations.

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
44, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, no novice need apply. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "Ajax," c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vissanjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickalwady, Tarneo, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th August, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Haji Khanoo Moosa:—

3,000 bags of household flour "Anchor Brand" manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill, in convenient lots of not less than 100 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the effects of Tribhowan Jivraj, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, this day Monday, the 11th August, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 1,587.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the detailed list of the outstandings, apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Aug., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing, washing and writing tables, teapoys, jardineers, hat and umbrella stands, wall mirror brackets, glass partition screens, phonographs, iron safes, etc., etc.

(At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Brougham.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Sussex Road, Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Mancherji Pestonji Choksey and on account and at the risk of the late Benjamin Ezekiel Turkey (who became an Insolvent before his death) by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th May, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land admeasuring 930 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2-3637 with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7446 (4) and street No. 36 (I.C.) all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sussex Road on the Connaught Road, Estate of the Board in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Plot No. 18 of the said estate, on or towards the West by Plot No. 16 of the said estate, on or towards the North by the Sussex Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a servant passage, together with the tenements or dwelling houses and appurtenances standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7416 (4) and Street No. 35 (I.C.), all which premises recently completed are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th August, 1913.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programme at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.

TWO GREAT FILMS.

"Satan" The Drama of Humanity. | with Scott to the South Pole.

Both these films are remarkble productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other great South Pole tragedy both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

French Ballet Dancers.

Mdlle Benzoni, assisted by Mdlle Dorion, appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday, August 18th.

THE DALLAS COMEDY Co.

Monday August 18th.	Playe 1360 Nights in London 292 Nights in New York. **BABY MINE** Preceded by **THE TOUCH OF TRUTH.** From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday August 19th.	Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London. **WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS** Played over 500 nights in New York and Played times innumerable in London and the Provinces.
Wed. & Thurs. 20th & 21st.	**TWO NIGHTS ONLY.** The London & New York greatest success. **THE GLAD EYE** A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
Friday 22nd	The Hit of the London Season, 1911, **THE MOLLUSC** By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (Still Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Seat may now be booked at ROSE & Co.,

Price of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Commence at 9-30.

Soldiers in Uniform Hall price to Rs. 2 & 1 only.

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THE HONY. SECRETARY.

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To-Night! To-Night!

A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. Avivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

Full Programme of other Pictures.

3 Shows nightly at.—*7, 8-30 & 10 Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

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Indigo Dye
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The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
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Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,
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Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London and avoid spurious imitations

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

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MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Sirsa and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Lahore and drier at Ambala and Delhi. Temperature continues in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.30" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.12", Ratnagiri 0.17" and Mormugao 0.23". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.26" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased or been insignificant in the Punjab, the central parts of the country and Malabar, and decreased considerably in the United Provinces, light rain being reported only from Allahabad. Nearly general but very light rain has again fallen in the Konkan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 9th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. June 1st to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	86·8	81·0	83	..	0·00	0·00
Jask	96·3	86·8	82	..	0·00	−0·06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	99·3	90·1	70	..	0·00	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92·3	77·0	81	..	7·37	+4·04
Rawalpindi	86·9	69·1	82	..	13·56	+4·79
Lahore	94·4	73·2	92	..	15·04	+6·23
Sirsa	96·3	80·5	32	..	14·37	+7·74
Ambala	91·5	73·8	70	..	27·13	+13·33
Delhi	92·5	80·8	69	..	12·38	−1·78
					6·16	−8·58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95·0	81·0	61	..		
Mainpuri	92·3	79·6	79	..	8·4	−5·02
Jhansi	91·1	78·0	67	..	6·5	−14·29
Cawnpore	90·6	79·5	77	..	13·1	−4·31
Allahabad	86·6	76·5	78	0·30	17·1	−2·89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100·1	82·8	65	..	1·46	−0·24
Karachi	85·5	79·5	75	..	10·62	×5·93
Ajmer	89·6	70·2	71	..	3·59	−4·18
Jaipur	92·2	75·6	67	..	11·42	−0·91
Kotah	88·6	77·6	75	..	?	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86·5	77·0	80	..	23·54	+14·08
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	82·6	73·3	89	..	23·68	+11·21
Rajkot	89·1	72·3	76	..	22·31	×4·63
BARODA AND GUJARAT—						
Surat	90·5	75·8	83	..	29·36	+17·83
Ahmedabad	85·9	71·1	83	..	29·29	+1·45
Deesa	90·6	75·7	82	..	24·95	+5·47
Neemuch	87·3	74·9	86	..	22·46	+8·17
Indore	89·9	70·0	84	..	16·49	+1·14
	78·4	70·6	84	..	30·83	+12·65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82·3	74·3	83	..	24·13	−7·92
Saugor	81·8	71·6	86	..	18·12	−8·9
Hoshangabad	84·1	72·9	82	..	29·26	+2·01
Khandwa	83·4	72·1	84	..	31·28	+15·32
Akola	87·2	73·0	73	..	19·13	+1·44
Amraoti	82·8	72·3	85	0·03	26·67	+8·35
Nagpur	86·1	74·8	74	..	30·93	+4·29
Chanda	87·5	75·0	75	..	30·62	+1·48
Raipur	82·7	74·6	84	..	27·89	+6·32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82·5	77·9	87	0·12	60·42	+12·16
Ratnagiri	84·3	77·9	82	0·17	58·61	−11·78
Mormugao	85·0	76·7	87	0·28	71·00	+2·80
	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	81·6	65·5	80	..	16·71	+7·35
Poona	84·0	71·3	78	0·02	20·88	+7·73
Sholapur	88·3	70·6	65	..	9·99	−0·65
Siljapur	87·2	70·3	77	..	8·55	+2·25
Belgaum	74·8	66·5	95	0·26	29·02	−1·42
Aurangabad	82·4	70·0	90	0·03	15·47	+2·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	72·7	80	..	18·20	+0·02
Hyderabad	86·8	71·7	77	..	10·78	−1·36
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86·3	77·3	79	0·09	66·64	−16·04
Calicut	84·8	74·6	91	..	61·91	−10·72
Cochin	86·7	74·7	80	..	46·43	+4·67
Colombo	86·0	74·	80	..	12·01	−1·70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Vasulipatam	95·8	80·2	63	0·03	5·96	−6·41
Bellary	92·0	74·3	60	..	3·07	−1·05
Cuddapah	97·5	76·0	54	0·01	4·14	−4·55
Madras	100·5	81·0	55	..	3·39	−3·95
Bangalore	82·3	63·8	82	..	8·17	+0·18
Coimbatore	89·9	70·3	79	..	2·79	−0·49
Pondicherry	101·1	76·3	54	..	1·28	−2·16
Negapatam	103·2	79·2	67	..	1·15	−3·07

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 10.

The depression has moved northwards and decreased in intensity. Its centre this morning is near Purnea. It has given a few heavy falls near Gaya. The Arabian Sea has given no appreciable rain so that little or no rain has fallen outside Burma and North-east India.

Moulmein reports two inches; Toungoo, Diamond Island, Mergui and Myitkyina one and half; Bhamo two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherrapunji fourteen; Mymensingh and Patna three; and Gaya five.

Forecast:—No large change.

PRINCESS ROBBED.

Every week is to have its jewel theft says a Paris correspondent Thieves seem to crop up everywhere, stealing the precious gems from the post or breaking into private houses. The latest after the three million franc necklace is a theft committed at Nice in the villa of a Russian lady, Princess Olga Lobanof. She had gone out for a drive with her sister, Princess Petrof, and on her return she found that the rooms in the upper floor of her villa had been broken into, all the furniture and drawers had been opened and searched, and about 20,000 francs worth of jewels had been stolen. The servants in the house declared that they had not perceived anything.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 8th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·721
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 76·3
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 74·8
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	8·8
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 82·5
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 78·3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW, SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 200
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches 0·10
Total fall during month	.. ..	„ 1·01
Total fall during year	.. ..	„ 60·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th August	.. ..	„ 0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. *F.*, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 9th August 1913 was 29·956 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. *F.* In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° *F* all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sun.	10	m 5	45	25 9
		5	11 a	24 11
Mon.	11	m 7	16	24 7
		6	29 a	24 3
Tues.	12	m 8	52	25 0
		7	59 a	23 10
Wed.	13	m 9	48	25 7
		9	14 a	24 1
Thurs.	14	m 10	30	27 1
		10	9 a	24 8
Fri.	15	m 11	6	27 6
		10	51 a	25 3

1913	Low water.			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	August	h	m	ft. in.
Sun	10	10	47	20 0
		11	30	16 11
Mon.	11	11	57	21 2
		1	24 a	17 5
Tues.	12	m 1	15	17 7
		2	53 a	21 3
Wed.	13	2	20	17 7
		3	59	20 7
Thurs.	14	m 3	16	17 5
		4	41 a	19 10
Fri	15	m 4	4	17 2
		5	14 a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m
11, (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
12. (Tues.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
13. (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8 m
14. (Thurs.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8 m
15. (Fri.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M.; First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

'A ROW AND DONE WITH IT.'

REFUSAL OF SIR E. CARSON TO BE BOUND BY ELECTIONS.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing his Anti-Home Rule campaign, left Belfast during mail week for Ballymena, where he was received by a guard of honour of Ulster Volunteers (members of the Unionist Clubs). A mounted troop, under the command of Captain the Hon. Arthur O'Neill, M.P., formed Sir Edward's escort to the agricultural show ground.

"Do you want Home Rule in Ballymena?" was the question with which Sir Edward began his speech, and there were answering cries of "No, no," from the crowd. "Anyway, you are not going to get it," said the Unionist leader.

Three courses were open to Ulster. They could quietly give way. (Cries of "Never.") No one outside of a lunatic asylum would advise such a course. A second course was to compromise, but they had no right to barter away the freedom they had inherited. The third course was to fight it out to the end. (Great and prolonged cheering.) "That is what we are going to do." (More cheers.) "That is why we are here to-day. If we win—and I believe we will win—(cheers)—we will put an end for ever to this threatening of our civil and religious liberties which almost makes us sick. For my own part, I would much rather have a good row and have done with it—(great cheering) than be for ever having these Bills brought in threatening us as if we were so much dirt to be swept away by the brooms of John Redmond and John Devlin. (Cheers.)

"A good deal is being spoken and written in the newspapers as to whether, if we have an election and it goes against us, we will accept Home Rule in Ulster. I deny the right of any Parliament or Government before or after twenty elections to drive us out of the position to which we were born."

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PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 9.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	87⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27·3-16
„ 2 months hence	27⅜
Closing Tone of silver:—China Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64·3-16
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-8 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about Rs. 500,000.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3·15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4·5-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7·7-9
Interest day to day loans	2·7-8
„ 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 9.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market stood stationary and the business done was only on a moderate scale. The rate remained in the vicinity of Rs. 96-4 for 29th August delivery.

Ready paper was in demand at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-14.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened steady to-day and a rise of a few points was reported in Fasulbhai Mill and Tata Iron and Steel Share. Others stood almost unchanged.

Davids were placed at Rs. 571-4 for September.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 537-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 545.

Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1,480.

Ahmedabad Advance stood steady at Rs. 950.

Crescents were placed at Rs. 145 and Rs. 146-4 for September.

Phoenix were quoted at Rs. 167-8, Swans at Rs. 302-8, Finlays at Rs. 368-12, Currimbhai at Rs. 267-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 95 and Deferred advanced to Rs. 199 and Rs. 200.

Specie Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 64-12.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 191.

In Press Shares New Mofussil improved to Rs. 882-8.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 66-8.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

LONDON, August 8.

Silver to Bombay	£30,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£210,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000
Silver to Madras	£ 6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 9.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—	Easy.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—	Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market:—	—
Mid. Americans	6·46 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·35 d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.11	6·12
S. O.	6·01	6·03
O. N.	5·97	5·99
N. D.	5·93	5·94
D. J.	5·93	5·94
J. F.	5·94	5·95
F. M.	5·95	5·96
M. A.	5·97	5·98
A. M.	5·98	5·99

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·11	6·12
S. O.	6·01	6·03
O. N.	5·97	5·99
N. D.	5·93	5·94
D. J.	5·93	5·94
J. F.	5·94	5·95
F. M.	5·95	5·96
M. A.	5·97	5·98
A. M.	5·98	5·99

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 8.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
Total Forwarded	76,000
Total Imports	19,000
Total Stock	702,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,950
Consuming Fair Rod	4 27-32 Old London.
„ Ginned	4 29-32
Western Good	5 5-32

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 10.

The local cotton market for New crop deliveries show a bold front and with every little advance from America raises the price by Rs. 3-4 per candy. Our Indian crop prospects are far from being ideal. Loud complaints will soon be heard from various cotton growing districts of too much rain doing damage to cotton crop. Some experts are of belief that the crop is already being injured by too much rains. Under the circumstances our local market will soon become independent of American market.

Visible supply of American cotton will be lower on the 31st August than a month's consumption of American cotton as the world now consumes at least 1,200,000 bales of American cotton each month and we shall wind up the season with a visible supply of less than a month's consumption. In visible supply also has suffered considerably; so there will be a good demand of American cotton of early months of the season by spinners, and we are afraid that the market will be drifted in the beginning of the season to higher prices with the slightest adverse crop condition or any other set-back to the growing crop.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 16,000 as against 14,000 bales last week and 10,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913	Last week	1912
Great Britain B/S....	4,000	1,000	4,000
Continent „ „	11,000	29,000	8,000

Stock at all American Ports stand at 143,000 bales as compared with 152,000 bales last week and 213,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 8th August, was 116,000 bales as against 131,000 bales last week and 91,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912
American	1,140,000	1,295,000	1,390,000
Other kinds ...	465,000	486,000	336,000

The total into sight show 13,580,000 bales against last week 13,560,000 bales and 15,510,000 bales same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	225	..	..	25 1-4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	238	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	237	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish	246	236	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair staple	262	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	226	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	275½	25-8-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	242	25-8-13
Westerns, Churks	..	..	252	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	253	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	252	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—

Futures at New York Aug. 11·57. Previous closing price 11·70.

Futures at New York Oct. 10·97, Previous closing price. 11·17.

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11⅛ Previous price 11⅛

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·35. Previous price 11·46.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·05. Previous price 11·16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅛
Demand Bills	4-86⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	59

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 8.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 16 000	..
„ Exports to Great Britain 4,000	..
„ Exports to France and Continent 11,000	..
Week's Exports to Japan	..
Stock of Cotton at U. . Ports 143,000	..
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 116,000	.. „

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, August 9.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,580,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	153,000
East Indian Visible Supply	151,000
American Visible Supply	1,140,000
Other	156,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	13,000
East Indian Foawarded	1,000
East Indian Actual Export	—
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	10,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL August 9.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 27½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Rest Heading	7-7½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-3½
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-4
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-38" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	—
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10½
Geo. Hoyalls Yarns	10-9-16
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's	10
Water Twist American 40's	11½
Mule Twist American 40's	10½
Mule Twist American 50's	12½
Mule Twist American 60's	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Quiet, rather easier.

Tone "Cloths":—Steady, price firm.

Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	18½

Tone "Yarns":—Market quiet Quiet.

Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W. T. C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10½
„ 42's	12½
„ American 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ Egyptian 80's	21½

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, August 9.

Grey Shirtings 41-12-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8-5½
„ „ 44-in. 38-38½ yards „ 9 lbs.	8-10½
White Shirtings 47-41-in, 40 yards, 18 square	10-2
„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6-10½

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 11.

665. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

666. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

667. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 6. 45. P. M.

II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A. M. at Head-Quarters.

668. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 11th instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 13th instant at 7. 30. A. M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P. M.

669. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday) August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

670. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 11th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7. 15. P. M.

Subject.-Theory of Rifle Fire.

II.-In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. the Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture on the 12th August 1913 at the *R. G. A.* Lecture Room at 7. 15. P. M.

Subject.-The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

III. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant at 7. P. M. at Head-Quarters.

671. *Staff.*—Captain F. H. James, having returned from leave took over the duties of Offg. Adjutant from the 9th instant.

Subject Defaulte of Detached Posts, all ranks are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67-8 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½ o/-	14⅛
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64⅛
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/-	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/-	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/-	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	400
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£2:
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£2:
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	48
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 6	New	5 o/-	86
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/-	50⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	45	947-8
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	440
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	3,25
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	475
Central India	May-Nov.	55	1125
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	76-8
Ch ol Silk	..	20	53
Co. ba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,515
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	440
Connaught	do.	Nil	190
Coorla	Apri.	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	140-4
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	267-8
David	May-Nov	20	571-4
Edward Sassoon	..	5	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	480
Empress	Mar.-Sep	20	440
Fazulbhoy	May	20	645
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,010
Finlay Mills	..	15	370
Gold Mohur	..	25	490
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	680
Howard and Bu lough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	1·5
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	50 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	72,8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	19
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	0	137-8
Jewraj Baloo	May	10	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	812-8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,485
Madras United	June-Dec	60	99-0
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	150
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	252-8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep	35	1,08
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	167-8
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	5,5
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,20
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,90
S. Mahratta	nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,455
Sun	Oct.	10	165 4
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	42
Swan	New O	12½	365
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,715
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,44
Union Mill	..	Nil.	115
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	465
Western India	Sept.	45	930
Mysore Spinning	July	15	25

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R	R.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert, Karachee	N	45	50
Breull's Cawapore	A	6%	12
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Bo.	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hirgolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	6½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	137½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Madhusudura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Munmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	75	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	858-8
New Beraz	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Guserat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121½
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132¼

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	15
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 0	August	Nil.	13
Bama rkua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay	..		94 XD
Badh ilie	..		35 CD
Barod Trans Co.	Jan.-Aug		675 XD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	177
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L.	Feb.-Aug P. O.	.. 3	3 1-8
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct. P.	5 6 %	23-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	275
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju Sep.	30 H.y 6	29½ 450
Delhi Flour	..	30	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	500
Indian Mcntle. fin. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	12	20
Indian Cotton Mill Company G Old 100 G New Issue 25 P 100	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	100 25
John Roberts & Co.	March.	7 %	101
Joshi Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	Oct.-Jul July.	13 10 %	200 50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	do.	12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	.. July	8	107½ 101
Marks & Co.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. O	..	..	Nil. 70
Marsland Price Co. P	..	..	25
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May July	20 %	405
Phillips & Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	..	40	
Shivrajpur Syad. etc.	..	10 %	880
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	23
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	300
Soundy & Co.	..	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co.	O. Jan D. & P. July	Nil.	nom 95 200
Tata Hydro Electric	..	..	172
	.. P 500	4 %	1147-8
Thacker & Co.	..	..	925
TelephoneCo	.. May.	24 %	
Treacher &Co.	.. July	Rs. 2½ Rs. 1½	198 XD 64 592-8 XD 492-8 XD

Buyer, S—Seller, Nom-Nominal, Prices CD—Cum.dividend XD—Mr.dividend

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 8.

Improved demand in certain lines is reported, and an all-round slightly better activity is visible. However, as far as selling prices are concerned they are in no way very remunerating. The want of smart activity coupled with the fact that the arrivals in all styles are heavy, are certainly responsible for the Meagre Margins, and the losses in some big lines. We believe however, the accumulating stock would not much retard steady trade, if the consuming centres were only to show better life, for then, we would not only find Bombay, buyers busy, but cloth would fetch values, enough to leave fair Margins.

The Umpire question, the settlement of which appeared so hopeless a task last week, has suddenly found a termination, satisfactory to parties concerned. Though delayed, the well tried patience of honest traders, have been after all rewarded. Thanks to the intervention of some of the large English Houses, as also to the good sense of the big dealers, the matter is at last at rest, very unfortunately in this question dealers whose trade had been nothing so extensive, were the loudest in their demand, and though the chamber has been tardy in coming to a settlement, a few members of the Association are to be equally blamed in the matter, some less busy with a small trade were unnecessarily more active on this affair of importance, much to the loss of the question than to its gains.

Home reports do not speak of any business on a free scale. India, in spite of favourable monsoon, is reported, a poor market, whilst China though slightly improving in demand, is not suggestive of any huge buying. The other over sea market are stated as quiet, and home trade is reported equally uninteresting. Thus there is death of serious enquiry for cloth and considering this and the fact that a favourable cotton crop is expected, one report trumpets a cautious note as it expects shortly all round easier prices, and urges the different markets to make careful purchases.

GREYS.

The style continues to be a little freely sold, though no improvement in prices is reported. The poor rates at which the large lines are being sold have also affected the less known marks of other houses. Though some fair clearance is possible in the style, it is one line where the value realised leaves little profit to the sellers whilst in standard marks the losses are heavy.

WHITES.

In nainsooks we have to report a quiet market with easier prices and stocks accumulating. Some sales however, are reported for the Delhi market in 32 and 38 inches 18 yards 16 by 14, average medium quality of the value of Rs. 2-4. In Mulls some sales in 27 inches 18 yards "Green end," low quality, of the value of Rs. 1-12 are said and have been effected for the Punjab market. This staple quality has been long neglected, and the accumulation of stocks in the same being heavy owing to the continued absence of demand from frontier market dealers, in keen anxiety to unload their holdings, had to cut down their selling prices by fully 1 anna a piece.

PRINTS.

Some better inquiries has been possible in these. In certain better class coloured grounds the prices are maintained whilst in low quality hardly any profit has been possible, chocolates are in large stocks and considering certain rumours in the market a bad fate may be said to be awaiting them.

FANCIES.

The market continued to be active, and we hear of some good parcels disposed off. In some cases very cut prices have again been accepted by the dealers, with a view to be light of their stocks.

YARNS.

Ordinary inquiry is visible and we hear some demand in cross reels for the local mills has also been possible. As already reported, dealers continue anxious to get rid of their dearer purchases as they are hopeful of taking a full advantage of an easier Manchester markeet shortly. Offers at, low prices have also been cabled this week, more with a view, perhaps to test Manchester, than to make purchases.

INGENIOUS PRISONER.

A prisoner named William Lyons, at Sunderland Police-court, charged with attempted burglary, called witnesses to prove an alibi, but the police opposed this with evidence which indicated that the accused, while in the cells, had exercised considerable igenuity in communicating with his friends. He had his food sent into the police-station in tin cans, and sent messages to his wife scratched upon the lid and bottom of the cans. One of these read, "Maggie, try and get witnesses for me, and let them know I was in the house at time."

Accused was committed for trial at the sessions.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

LONDON, July 24.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu, and Co. write to us as follows under date London July 24th.

GOLD.

Over £700,000 was received in the form of bar gold, of which £126,000 was reserved for India. In the absence of other external demands the Bank of England is expected to obtain the bulk of the balance.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 17th	£168,000	in bar gold.
„ 18th	37,000	„ „ „
„ 19th	6,000	„ „ „
„ 21st	103,000	in sovereigns from Brazil.
„ 22nd	146,000	in bar gold.
„ 23rd	184,000	„ „ „
„ 23rd	50,000	in sovereigns from Brazil.

No withdrawal was made during the week, so that the total influx was £694,000.

The West African output for June is the smallest monthly return for a year past, but the total for the first 6 months of this year is £179,882 more than that for the first of 1912, namely £845,961 as against £666,079.

SILVER.

Prices have shown some improvement.

On the 18th instant there was a sharp rise of 3/16 to 27 1/4 for cash and 27 7/16 for two months delivery. These prices were also quoted on the following day, but on the 21st instant a fall of 3/16 occurred.

Yesterday there was a recovery of 1/16d. in the price for cash, and 1/8d. in that for two months delivery. To-day a further rise was recorded of 1/8d. and 1/16d. for the respective deliveries.

The upward tendency has arisen from considerable buying orders coming on a dull and inactive market. A certain amount of nervousness as to the effect of politics in China is undoubtedly responsible for these purchases, which introduce an element of uncertainty into a market very scantily supplied from normal sources.

The stock in Bombay has increased from £320,000 to £670,000, and the off take is about 80 bars a day.

Shanghai reports a stock of £5,825,000 compared with £5,750,000 last week.

A shipment of £130,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are 3/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

It has been announced by the Decimal Association that the Standards Department of the Board of Trade has decided to adopt 200 milligrammes as the standard of the British carat, (for weighing jewellery, precious stones, pearls, etc.), and it is believed that an order to that effect will be issued probably before the end of the year.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is .00643 and the present British carat in use .00660 of an ounce troy.

Last year a Committee was formed to promulgate the passage of a law making the metric carat effective throughout the United States of America.

BOMBAY ARTILERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 9.

178. *Enrolments.*—E. Company. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from todays date:—

No. 128 Sapper W. H. King.
No. 129 Sapper A. Gribble.

179. *Strength.*—No. 2 Company. The undernamed having joined the G. I. P. Railway vol. Rifles is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 5-8-13:—

No. 1387 Gunner J. B. Smith.

180 *Parades.*—Tuesday 12th instant. Semaphore Signalling Class, Head Quarters at 7. P. M.

181 *Lectures.*—Thursday 14th instant. Second Lecture in first Aid, Head Quarters at 9-30 P. M.

182 *Brigade Lectures.*—The following is published for information:—

Monday 11th instant; Lieut. R. H. Stranger 1st Bn. The Sherwood Forester will deliver a lecture on, "The Theory of Rifle Fire" B. V. A. Head Quarters at 7-15 P. M.

Tuesday 12th instant, Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn, the Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on, "The March on Ulm up to and including the Surrender of Ulm" R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Corp, are invited to attend Dress:-Both lectures:—"Plain Clothes".

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 8

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 69½; Copper Braziers £ 83½; Yellow Metal 7½; Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp. 4-15-0; Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool. 11-0-0; Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India 5-12-6;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. 13-6; value.

Arrivals.—Wachtfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; Sep.-Oct;. Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers, dull. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; August-Sep.; Antwerp. done Easier. Linseed Calcutta 4 7-3; August-Sep.; London. Buyers; quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London. sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal; dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8; August-Sep.; value, firm.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-3½; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9½; sellers, Jan.-March; quiet but steady. German Beet-root 88 % 9-3½; sellers; August; Opened steady closed quiet. 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers, Nov.-Dec., quiet steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Bombay 11-1½; value, August-Sep. quiet. Java sugar firm-unchanged.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-9; August-Dec.; value. 11 Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 10-10½; August-Dec.; value. 11-1½; Jan.-March value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-9; August-Dec.; value, 12; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-10½; August-Dec.; value 12-1½; Jan.-March; value. firm but nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 49; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers, easier.

*C

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

The eagerly looked forward match between Kent and Yorkshire at Tunbridge Wells ended in something of a fizzle, for the weather was so bad that not a ball was bowled after the Thursday when Yorkshire scored 100 and Kent, 135. Kent gained three points by virtue of their lead on the first innings. Kent and Yorkshire were running such a close race for the championship that it is a thousand pities that no definite result could be arrived at.

Notts obtained ample revenge for their defeat earlier in the season by Gloucestershire and trampled on the Westerners at Nottingham on Saturday by an innings and 134 runs. In reply to Gloucestershire's first effort of 244, Notts ran up 530 for nine wickets before declaring. George Gunn (167) and Lee (75) gave them a splendid start and Whysall (97) John Gunn (41) Iremonger (46) Alletson (30) and G. O. Gould (40) carried on the good work. Whysall is the professional of whom P. F. Warner thought so highly a year or two ago. He has proved singularly disappointing up to the present but this big score of his may give him the necessary confidence.

JESSOP TO THE RESCUE.

Jessop, who has come back to his best form with a rush, was the only man on the Gloucestershire side to cause the Nottingham bowlers any trouble when the visitors went in for the second time. In spite of the badly damaged wicket, he hit magnificently and scored 82 out of 107 while he was in, in seventy-eight minutes. No one else, however, gave him any support and Gloucestershire were all out for 152 in two hours.

Brilliant fielding largely conduced to the meritorious victory which Sussex gained by five wickets over Lancashire at Old Trafford on Saturday (July 19). After getting rid of Lancashire for 268 on the Thursday, Sussex by singularly consistent scoring, ran up 343 a lead which later on, proved eminently useful. Lancashire could only make 157 at their second effort, several magnificent catches greatly assisting the bowlers. Hornby and Makepeace gave Lancashire a useful start and made 24 each but the others, with the exception of Kenneth McLeod (25) failed disastrously before the bowling of Vincett (7 for 41) and P. G. H. Fender (3 for 8.) Vincett, by the way, played as wicket-keeper and when he was put on to bowl, his catptain H. P. Chaplin, donned the gloves and pads.

Though they had only to get 83 to win, Sussex had by no means a walk-over and had to fight hard for the runs. Fender, hitting at everything, made 27 out of 33 while he was in, and made the issue safe. It was a most creditable performance on the part of the Southerners.

Thanks to a wonderful display of resolution by Freeman and Tremlin and also largely to the weather, Essex managed to escape defeat at the hands of Hampshire at Portsmouth. Against Hampshire's first innings of 318, Essex could only reply with 192 of which C. D. McIver made 33 and Russell 43. Newman took 5 for 59. Old Walter Mead stuck up the Hampshire batsmen severely in their second innings and they were all out for 134, Philip Mead being the top scorer with 23. Walter Mead took 5 for 30.

Essex were set 261 to get in a bad light and on a damaged wicket and when McIver, Russell, Perrin and Fane were out for 23, Essex' chances looked hopeless. Freeman however was keeping his end up bravely and J. W. H. T. Douglas and C. McGahey with 28 and 22 respectively, did their best to help. With seven wickets down, Tremlin came in and he and Freeman defied all the efforts of the Hants bowlers to dislodge them and when stumps were drawn, they were still together and the score was 140 for 7 wickets.

SLOW WICKET.

Thirty two runs in two hours and forty minutes does not sound a thrilling performance. Under the circumstances and difficulties, however, it can safely be said that few better innings than that of Freeman will be seen this season.

The wet weather at the end of last week and the sun at the beginning of this has caused some strange results, one of which has been the surprising defeat of Yorkshire by Gloucestershire at Sheffield by 2 runs. This almost puts Yorkshire out of the running for the championship, as Kent, at the same time, gained an easy victory over dangerous opponents in Lancashire at Maidstone.

Gloucestershire's win over the champions was almost entirely due to Jessop, who in addition to heading the scores in each innings, did some effective bowling and fielding. Out of Gloucestershire's first total of 157, he scored 67, Dipper (22) Langdon (25) and Board (17) being the only others to reach double figures. Booth (5 for 55) and Hirst (4 for 69) bowled well. At one time, it did not look as if Yorkshire would even lead on the first innings, for with only two wickets to fall, they were still 56 behind, but good batting by Booth (33) Sir A. White (22) and the wicket-keeper Dolphin (17 not out) brought up the total to 172. Jessop took 4 for 57, Gange, the new professional, 3 for 39 and Parker 2 for 37. Drake bowled splendidly when Gloucestershire went in a second time and took 8 for 59. Only Jessop (40) and the captain, C. O. H. Sewell (23) made any sort of stand and the whole side was out for 124, Yorkshire being left with the apparently easy task of getting 110 to win.

Seven wickets fell rapidly for 50 but then Drake, who eventually carried out his bat for a great 45, and Holmes (16) improved matters. The score reached 97 with two wickets to fall and then Jessop took the ball, and with his third delivery, clean bowled White. The last wicket added ten runs but Jessop then bowled Dolphin and Gloucestershire won, amid tremendous excitement, by two runs. Gange again bowled finely, taking 5 for 44. Parker had 2 for 35, Dennett 1 for 20 and Jessop 2 for 3.

Only Makepeace of the Lancashire side can look back with much pleasure on his county's performance against Kent at Maidstone, where they fell by 9 wickets. Blythe (5 for 50) and Fairservice (3 for 33) proved too much for the rest of the team, but Makepeace batted magnificently for 88 out of the total of 158. Kent also owed their first innings lead of 62 entirely to one man—Humphreys, who under difficult conditions, batted splendidly for 86. Fairservice made 31 not out and Huish 24, and the total was 220.

Lancashire failed again before Blythe (4 for 55) and Whooley (6 for 33) and were all out for 88, of which Makepeace, going in first, made 39 not out. Kent obtained the necessary 27 for the loss of Humphreys. The crowd was so pleased with Humphreys first innings that a collection round the ground realised £32.

BRILLIANT INNINGS BY HOBBS.

The game between Middlesex and Surrey at the Oval was intended to start on Saturday last (July 19) but rain prevented any play until the Monday. A glorious innings of 144 not out by Jack Hobbs saved Surrey from what seemed, at one time, certain defeat, for, against a total of 366 by Middlesex, Surrey failed badly against Tarrant (6 for 43) and were all out for 155, in spite of a splendid 55 by the veteran Tom Hayward and a plucky 20 not out by Strudwick. Middlesex owed their useful lead to magnificent batting by P. F. Warner (115) and Tarrant (86) while J. W. Hearne made 52. In spite of the large total Rushby bowled finely and took 6 for 68.

Following on 211 behind, Surrey started pretty well, though Hayward left at 18. Goatly (29) and Hayes (20) stayed in however, while Hobbs piled on the runs, and with the total at 162 for the loss of only two wickets, Surrey seemed perfectly safe. Goatly then ran himself out, but I. P. F. Campbell, Sandham, M. C. Bird and Hitch, all failed and the score read 185 for 7. There was still an hour left for play and Middlesex were bowling and fielding with the utmost keenness. Strudwick however, came to the rescue and gallantly kept his end up while Hobbs continued to play beautiful cricket and when stumps were drawn, Surrey had made 248 for 7 wickets and had emerged creditably from an unpleasant position. Hobbs was batting 3 hours and fifty minutes and his innings will rank as one of the finest things even he has ever done.

A BOWLERS' DAY.

Northampton gained their ninth win of the season at Horsham on Tuesday (July 22) when they defeated Sussex by 50 runs. The feature of the game was the fact that S. G. Smith and Thompson bowled unchanged throughout both innings for Northampton. Their records, were, in the first innings, Smith, 5 for 25, Thompson 5 for 31 and in the second, Smith 5 for 70 and Thompson 5 for 73. Another remarkable feature of the game was that no fewer than twelve batsmen were given out leg before wicket.

The visitors made 154 in their first effort, for which they had mainly to thank Smith, who batted really well for 61, and Haywood, who made 41. The next highest score was J. S. Denton's 15. Albert Relf took 6 for 68. Sussex were helpless before the attack of Smith and Thompson and were all out for 59, H. L. Wilson (13) Robert Relf (14) and Albert Relf (17) being the only ones to score more than 41. Cox bowled well when Northampton went in a second time (5 for 31) and they were all out for 115, only J. S. Denton (27) doing any good. Sussex were thus left with the difficult task, under the circumstances, of getting 211 to win. They could only manage 160, only Robert Relf (29) and A. H. Lang (31) showing much confidence against Smith and Thompson.

Hampshire have struck quite a winning vein and on Tuesday (July 22) gained their third victory of the season, this time at the expense of Worcestershire at Dudley. They batted first and made the useful total of 347, towards which Lieutenant C. H. Abercrombie, the well-known Rugby forward contributed 144 in dashing style, while several of the others made useful if not gigantic scores. W. B. Burns bowled remarkably well for Worcestershire, his 6 for 96, being a fine performance under the circumstances. Worcestershire could only reply with 154, B. G. Stevens being top scorer with 35. Newman took 5 for 37. Following on 193 runs behind, Worcestershire fared but little better and only making 173, were beaten by an innings and 20. Stevens again batted well for 32, while Arnold made 45 and Cuffe 41 not out.

It is good news to hear that Worcestershire's appeal for financial assistance has met with a good response and that an announcement can be shortly expected that the county club would be safe for at least another three years.

Derbyshire put up a deplorable weak show against Warwickshire at Birmingham and were defeated by an innings and 31. The feature of the home side's innings of 270 was a splendid 118 by Parsons. Quaife was the next best with 40. Foster (4 for 58) and Field (6 for 25) were far too much for the Derbyshire batsmen who were all out for a miserable 95, Slater being top scorer with 26. Following on 175 behind, Derbyshire did not do very better and were all out for 144 of which Beet made 32. Foster took 3 for 38, Field 2 for 33 and the veteran Santall 4 for 28.

Some remarkable cricket was seen at Maidstone when Middlesex opposed Kent. The wicket was positively wicked. It was well baked after the heavy rain that had previously fallen and J. T. Hearne and Colin Blythe had the time of their lives.

Warner won the toss and decided to

BLYTHE DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

go in. Midlesex were not in for long, however, for Blythe got rid of 5 of them for 17, while Woolley accounted for 3 for 31. The side were out for 56, the top-scorer being S. H. Saville of Cambridge, with 17. Kent did not do very much better and were all out for 79, which would have been considerably less but for a wonderful—under the circumstances—33 not out by Frank Woolley. Jack Hearne got 6 for 21 and Tarrant disposed of the other four for 43.

Sensations continued when Middlesex went in a second time. Blythe and Woolley were almost as deadly as before, the former taking 6 for 48 and the latter 4 for 31. Middlesex were all out for 86, of which Tarrant made 12, E. L. Kidd 22 and F. T. Mann 25.

Kent required 64 to win and at the close of play had lost E. W. Dillon and Huish for only 6, so that it is by no means certain that they will win after all.

Notts did well to make 285 against Yorkshire at Dewsbury, George Gunn made 41, Lee 57, John Gunn 44, Iremonger 72 and Alletson 32. Yorkshire were painfully slow and had gathered 56 for the loss of Rhodes at the drawing of stumps.

Worcestershire, safe from money worries, put up a good show at the Oval against Surrey. W. B. Burns was the bright particular star and played brilliantly for 75. H. K. Foster (40) Pearson (46) and Burr ws (33) all helped substantially towards a total of 255. Spring's bowling was better value than his analysis of 5 for 96 would suggest. Surrey had scored 52 for the loss of Hobbs when stumps were drawn for the day.

The Sussex captain, H. P. Chaplin, won the toss against Lancashire at Horsham and decided to put his opponents in. They responded with a total of 236, for which they had chiefly to thank John Tyldesley (107) and Ernest Tyldesley (57). Albert Relf bowled splendidly (6 for 56) and took his hundredth wicket for the season. He has already made his 1000 runs. Sussex had made 16 without loss at the close of play.

For once in a way, Essex showed what a powerful batting side they really are when they like. At Leyton against Hampshire on the opening day of the match they ran up a total of 420 for the loss of only five wickets. C. D. McIver, the famous football player made a glorious 134, while Russell made 103. These two put on 210 for the opening wicket. Freeman made 54 and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham had scored 69 not out when play ceased for the day.

The following shows the position of the counties in the championship on Thursday morning last (July 24):—

	P.	W.	L.	Inn	Won on 1st Inn	Lost on 1st Inn	Pts. possible	Pts. obtained	Per-centage.
Kent	16.	12.	2.	2.	0.	80.	66.	82·50	
Yorkshire	18.	10.	3.	3.	2.	90.	61.	67.77	
Middlesex	11.	5.	1.	3.	2.	55.	36.	65.45	
Notts	13.	7.	2.	1.	3.	65.	41.	63.07	
Northants	16.	9.	3.	0.	4.	80.	49.	61.25	
Surrey	15.	7.	3.	1.	4.	75.	42.	56.00	
Warwickshire	16.	6.	7.	2.	1.	80.	37.	46.25	
Sussex	17.	5.	6.	4.	2.	85.	39.	45.88	
Lancashire	19.	5.	8.	6.	0.	95.	43.	45.26	
Gloucestershire	14.	4.	7.	1.	2.	70.	25.	35,71	
Worcestershire	11.	3.	6.	1.	1.	55.	19.	34.54	
Somerset	8.	2.	5.	1.	0.	40.	13.	32.50	
Hampshire	14.	3.	8.	1.	2.	70.	20.	28,57	
Leicestershire	14.	3.	9.	1.	1.	70.	19.	27.14	
Derbyshire	13.	3.	9.	0.	1.	65.	16.	24.61	
Essex	11.	1.	6.	1.	3.	55.	11.	20·00	

POLO.

It appears that there has been a mistake concerning the vote of confidence of the Army Polo Committee in Hurlingham of which I wrote you last week. A proposed amended form of the vote of confidence was issued instead of the original resolution passed by the Army Polo Committee. The original resolution reads as follows:—"That the Polo players of the Army greatly appreciate the recent action of the Hurlingham in making concessions so as to give fuller representation on the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee. The Army Polo Committee are fully prepared to acknowledge Hurlingham Club as the governing body of polo throughout the world, and to accept their decisions as final on all matters relating to polo, provided that the veto of the Hurlingham Club Committee be confined to such questions only as concern the vested interest of the Club, and does not extend to the legislation for the rules of the game."

This is a very different matter to the state of affairs suggested by the wording of the proposed amending resolution, which slipped into the world as the real thing!

Polo is nearly at an end for this season and all the big tournaments are over. Chief military interest is centred in the Subalterns' Cup Tournament at Ranelagh, but a deep gloom was cast over this usually joyous affair by the death of Lieutenant Thomas Clayton Harman of the 20th Hussars while playing in a tie on Thursday (July 17) against the 2nd Life Guards.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. HARMAN.

It was stated that Lieutenant Harman's helmet came off when he was falling and his skull was fractured. The intelligent coroner's jury suggested that helmets worn by polo players should be securely fastened so that in the event of an accident, the helmet would remain on the rider's head. The coroner said that he would forward this recommendation to the Ranelagh Club authorities!

A coroner's jury, drawn for the most part from small tradesmen, legislating on polo, raises a smile.

As a matter of fact, considering that polo is possibly the most dangerous of all games, the number of accidents are remarkably few. Some years ago Mr. John Heatherington was killed while practising at Cricklewood and Mr. Jack Dryburgh and Mr. J. Boden were killed at Rugby while Mr. H. E. Lambie died in consequence of an accident at Otter Vale. Lieut. Harman's death is however the only fatal accident which has ever occurred at a leading London Club.

Lieut. Harman was born on October 17, 1886, and was the son of Major T. E. Harman of Carrigbyrne Co. Wexford, late of the Queen's Royal Regiment. He was in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Imperial Yeomanry) before obtaining his commission in the 20th Hussars.

SUBALTERNS' CUP.

A start was made in the Subalterns' Cup Tournament on Monday (July 14) when the 15th Hussars easily defeated the 11th Hussars by 11 goals to 4. The 9th Lancers gave the 1st Life Guards no earthly chance and romped home by 11 to 0 while the 12th Lancers scored 7 against the 3 obtained by the 5th Dragoon Guards.

There had been an original entry of 13, but 2—the Irish Guards and the Royal Horse Guards scratched, so the 20th Husars and the Scots Greys had walks-over.

On the Thursday following the 12th Lancers defeated the 15th Hussars by 7 to 3 and the Royal Scots Greys had an easy journey against the 1st King's Royal Rifles, winning by 11 to 2. The 9th Lancers defeated the Coldstream Guards by 10 to 3, while the 20th Hussars gave the 2nd Life Guards, "no earthly" and won by 14 to 2.

On Monday (July 21), in the semi-finals, the 12th Lancers proved far too smart for the Royal Scots Greys and won by 9 to 2. The 9th Lancers had a walk-over, as the 20th Hussars scratched owing to the death of Lieutenant Harman.

The final between the 12th and 9th Lancers was played on Wednesday, (July 23) and the 12th won readily enough by 9 to 5. The winners were represented by Mr. E. H. Leatham, Mr. C. E. Bayant, Mr. B. G. Nicholas and Mr. R. Wyndham Quin while Mr. H. T. C. Whitehead, Mr. F. L. Hervey, Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby and Mr. G. F. Reynolds played for the 9th.

LANCERS' VICTORY.

The 12th Lancers were splendidly mounted and proved themselves fine horsemen and hard hitters. The 9th played pluckily but were no match in polo skill for their opponents. The 12th are undoubtedly an exceptionally powerful Subaltern team.

This regiment has done exceptionally well this season and under the style of Norwich have also won the County Cup and the Junior Cup.

A cup offered by an anonymous donor for the best pony playing on the match was won by Mr. Eden's beautiful bay pony, Reserve, which was ridden by Mr. B. G. Nicholas.

LAWN TENNIS.

As was expected, America had no difficulty in qualifying for the right to play the British Isles for the possession of the Davis International Cup at Wimbledon on Friday and Saturday (July 18 and 19). Four singles and one double comprise the international programme but as America won both the single on the Friday and the double on the Saturday, there was no need to play the two other singles which were set down for the Monday following.

INTERNATIONAU CHAMPIONSHIP.

M.E. McLoughlin and R. N. Williams represented America as usual in the singles events. McLoughlin played the left-handed barrister, R. B. Powell, who though outclassed, put up quite a plucky fight. In the first set, he took it up to 8 games all but after that McLoughlin had things all his own way and was returned the winner with scores of 10-8, 6-1, 6-4. Young Williams fairly rollicked through his game against B. B. Schwengers and won at 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. He was trying fancy shots most of the time and was not taking matters at all seriously, as indeed there was no need for him to do.

The American captain, H. H. Hackett and M. E. McLoughlin, represented the States in the double event. Hackett does not particularly impress and all the real work was done by McLoughlin who gave a display of overhead work which has never been surpassed at Wimbledon. He can smash from the base-line as well as he can from close in and it is an extremely rare thing for him to miss an overhead shot. His one weakness-and it is a pronounced one-is his backhand. In his match against Wilding for the championship, the latter soon found this out and plied him remorselessly on it.

Powell and Schwengers were again Canada's representatives in the doubles and played pluckily, especially in the third set, which they took to 12-10, and with a little bit of luck they might well have won it.

Though they won easily enough, the American had practically nothing to beat, and, in the doubles especially, they were by no means, altogether convincing. A little time back, the prospects of our retaining the trophy were regarded by most people as remote, but latterly there has been a change of view. It is being felt that our chances are by no means hopeless and quite a number of people are begenning to think that we shall, after all, defeat the invaders.

The four men nominated to represent the British Isles are H. Roper Barret, A. W. Gore, C. P. Dixon and J. C. Parke, but at the time of writing, nothing has been announced as to who will actually play. The general idea seems to be that Roper Barret will play in both the singles and the double. He ran McLoughlin to five sets in the championships at Wimbledon and he is just the sort of man to defeat a bright and confident young person like R. N. Williams, while his wonderful generalship in doubles is

Parke, in view of his glorious perworth fifteen in a game.

formances in Australia, cannot be ignored, but it is an unfortunate fact that he is not showing anything like his best form just now and under the circumstances his inclusion in the team would be very doubtful policy.

Gore is forty-five but he is still a lawn tennis power. He is twice the man on the famous centre court that he is elsewhere. He likes the atmosphere and he likes the crowd, and though some people profess to regard him as a back number, he is always a potential match winner. Dixon did not do well at Wimbledon until, with Roper Barret, he defended the doubles championship. He then played a splendid game and it seems almost certain that we shall win this event at least.

It is not hoping too much to imagine that we can pull off two of the singles, in which event the rubber will be ours. McLoughlin and Williams are only 23 and 22 respectively while Gore is 45 and Barrett and Dixon are forty. In these days, however, "the man of forty" is still a power. Experience may yet prove too much for flaming youth. In any event, our splendid veterans are the best men we have and it is certain that if they go down they will go down fighting.

IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Champion in the Irish Championship Parke retained his title of Irish meeting at Dublin, but he did not have a great deal to beat in the final. G. A. Thomas is a useful player but not quite in the first flight. Parke won by 6-2, 6-4 6-3. The Australian pair, A. B. Jones and H. M. Rice won the doubles championship against Parke and J. F. Stokes by 3 sets to 1. Scroope and Miss Monahan beat Jones and Mrs. Dudley in the final of the mixed doubles and Mrs. Barry won the Ladies' championship against Miss Clarke, while Mrs. Hall and Miss Clarke beat the Misses Rennison in the final of the ladies' doubles.

The events at the Norwood open tournament were won as follows:—Men's Open Singles-A. E. Beamish beat F. Gordon Lowe (6-4, 3-6' 6-2) Ladies' Open Singles-Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Mrs. O'Neill (6-4 retired) Men's Open Doubles-A. E. Beamish and A. D. Prebble beat F. G. Lowe and G. Greville (7-5, 7-5).

Ladies' Open Doubles-Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby beat Mrs. Tragett and Miss Radeglia (6-1, 6-3).

T. M. Mavrogordato, the holder of the Warwickshire championship, experienced no difficulty in retaining his title against L. S. Lee. whom he defeated by 3 sets to The Open Doubles were won by L. S. Lee and "B. Ecky." Miss B. M. S. Lee won the ladies' singles and S. E. Chartlon and Mrs. Parton, the mixed. The Veteran E. R. Allen, defeated Mavrogordato in the final of the University singles.

ROWING.

Earnest Barry sucessfully defended his title of professional sculling champion of the world over the Putney to Mortlake course on Monday (July 21) against the challenger Harry Capnearce of Australia.

It was a disappointing match, as the Australian proved no sort of worry to Barry. Up to Hammersmith Bridge, he was leading but it was only on sufferance and directly Barry began to get a move on, it was quickly seen that he could win as he liked The official verdict was about two and a half lengths, but he might have made it anything he liked.

Barry rowed like a machine throughout and showed splendid watermanship. Pearce was short and scratchy and has no pretensions to championship classes. The stakes were for £500 aside-easy money for Barry-and the right to become the first holder of the cup provided by the "Sportsman."

SWIMMING.

Twenty-one swimmers started in the long distance swimming race in the Thames on Saturday (July 19). The distance is about five miles and a quarter. J. G. Hatfield of Middlesborough, who had never taken part in this event before, was greatly fancied and he won, leading all the way, from the holder H Taylor of Manchester, with W. H. Meiluish of London, third. Hatfield's time for the distance was 1 hr. 5 mins. 27sec.

TENNIS.

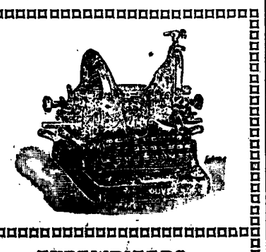
By defeating the challenger, Major A. Cooper Key, by 3 sets to 1 (6-2 6-5, 3-6, 6-3) at Lords on Monday (July 21) E. H. Miles retained the M. C. C. gold rocquet. It is his fifteenth win in this competition.

YACHTING.

The conditions forwarded by the New York Yacht Club to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club who are acting on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, for the America Cup races have been accepted.

The first race will be sailed on Thursday September 10, 1914 and the arrangements will be practically the same as those for the last contest in 1903. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger will be named Shamrock IV.

The conditions formulated by the New York Yacht Club have been accepted without any alteration except that the duration of the races has by mutual consent been extended from five and a half to six hours.



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PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

QUADRANGULAR PROSPECTS.

CLUBS AND THEIR PLAYERS.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

INTRODUCTORY.

There are only about three weeks left between now and the great international struggles between the leading cricket communities of Western India, and the prospects of the rival teams are being keenly discussed by the cricketing cognoscentis of the Presidency. The keen interest with which these contests are looked forward to is not confined to cricketing circles, but is shared by the general public as well, as has been fully evidenced by the presence of the immense crowds witnessing the great matches every year. The first of these international contests comes off in Poona on the 28th 29th and 30th of this month between the Hindus and the Presidency. The present has been one of the wettest seasons experienced in both Bombay and Poona for years and the devotees of the Willow King have not been able to have more than a slight amount of match practice. It is consequently extremely difficult to judge the form of the leading players of the different communities and to forecast with anything like certainty the result of the forthcoming contests. These games are always keenly contested but it would seem that this year they are likely to be played with greater zest and keenness than ever. The first of the Quadrangular matches comes off in Bombay between the Parsis and the Mahomedans, the Presidency meeting the Hindus later on. But it may safely be predicted that the teams to meet in the final round of the tournament will be the Parsis and the Hindus, and it is therefore necessary that composition of these two teams should be more fully discussed. It would be no exaggeration to say that for the first time for several years the strength of these two elevens is likely to be evenly balanced. In the past the Parsis possessed an overwhelming superiority in attack over their opponents and it is a known fact that especially on the Bombay pitch, than which there are few more treacherous wickets in India, it has almost always been the stronger bowling combination that has won. Ever since the institution of the triangular matches, latterly converted into a quadrangular contest, the Parsis have suffered but one defeat and this almost unbroken series of Parsi triumphs has been due to a very large measure to their deadly attack. With the single exception of Baloo, the Hindus, have not been able to produce a bowler of the stamp of Major K. Mistry, A. H. Mehta, M. D. Bulsara or J. S. Warden. Baloo is the greatest bowler the Hindus have ever produced and at his best could challenge comparison with any one of the great Parsi quartette.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Dr. H. D. KANGA.
Parsi Gymkhana.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
Elphinstone C. C.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Mr. T. H. Watts.
Bombay Gymkhana.

PARSIS' SUPERIORITY IN ATTACK

But while the Parsis have always had the advantage of possessing two really first-class bowlers at a time, the Hindus have been unlucky in that; they had only Baloo to rely on in their attack and had none else to back up his efforts. Thus has it been that though the strength of Hindu defence has always been on a par with that of the Parsis, their attack has been considerably inferior to that of their opponents, with the result that they have always been worsted in their struggles with the Parsis. This year, however, as stated above, the sides are more likely than ever to be evenly balanced. Major Mistry of Patiala, who holds the bowling record for international matches in India, has been invited but there is little likelihood of his coming down to Bombay and A. H. Mehta, who

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Major J. G. Greig.
Poona Gymkhana.

was one of the best bowlers India ever had, will be another absentee. M. D. Bulsara has perhaps not sent down a single ball this season and the chances of his coming down to either Bombay or Poona are extremely remote. And lastly J. S. Warden has very nearly given up bowling for the more attractive department of batting. Three years ago he was the leading bowler on the Parsi side but his tour with the Indian team in England produced a marvellous transformation, the erstwhile deadly bowler blossoming forth into a splendid bat, the transformation being so complete that while at the beginning of the tour he was sent in eighth or ninth, after a month and a half's stay in England, he was sent in to open the Indian innings with either Meherhomji or Kanga. His wonderful development as a batsman has however been at the expense of the bowler, and he has considerably fallen off in his powers of attack for the last two years. He strained the muscles of his arm two years ago and since then he has not been able to do much with the ball. The Parsis have still got a couple of good bowlers in M. Parekh and J. Elavia, but it would be futile to attempt a comparison between them and the great quartette who led their side to victory during the last decade. Thus perhaps for the first time in the history of these matches will the Hindu attack be on a par with that of the Parsis. A slight superiority will be with the latter but it should not count for much. As to the other two teams—the Presidency Europeans and the Mahomedans—their chances of winning the cricket championship of Western India do not appear to be strong. The Presidency attack is likely to be as weak as ever, while the Mahomedans, with the single exception of Saleh Mahomed, do not possess any other trundler of real merit, and it is not quite certain whether the Cashmere bowler Mahomed will be able to don flannels for his side this year. The prospects of the different teams have so far been discussed with reference mainly to the Quadrangular contest in Bombay. The discussion would however hold good in respect of the Poona matches also, with this difference that while in Bombay it is the strongest bowling side that has the greatest chance of coming off with flying colours in the tournament, it will be the stronger batting side that will have the best chance of winning the matches in the capital of the Deccan. However the real interest of the whole series of these games will, as stated above, turn on the Parsi-Hindu match in Bombay, and it promises to be an evenly contested game.

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

A distinct change has come over the prospects of the Europeans of the Presidency in the forthcoming Quadrangular Contest. The chief cause for anxiety at first was the fact that there was no fresh bowling talent of real class forthcoming, also that they would once more have to do without Col. R. M. Poore of the Hussars. That he at one time headed the first-class averages at Home, speaks for itself, and last year in Poona against the Parsis he showed clearly enough that he has retained a deal of his old form. It is therefore good news that in all probability he will be one of the team here in September. With regard to the bowling, too, we have every reason to feel that discoveries have been made which will lift the attack above mediocrity. One refers of course to Mr. Dobbie and Sergt. Byford, both of the Sherwood Foresters. The fact that they have so far not been put to any very severe test may of course be put forward against their inclusion in the representative eleven but they have come off with such remarkable analyses whenever they have played, that there is no getting away from the fact that they are too good for the average Club batsmen. They will probably be further tried before the big matches come off, but as far as they have gone they have practically ensured themselves places in the representative eleven. At Poona, Dobbie was rather the better of the two but in the match between the two Gymkhanas, Byford came off with flying colours boasting a cost of only about four runs apiece for his fourteen wickets. He being the shorter of the two, takes a long run and gets a deal of pace on with a very appreciable break from off, keeping generally low. There is no reason why he should not come off on a hard wicket, especially with a smart set of slips. Dobbie makes very good use of his height, and he is also a bit more than a fast medium with rather more variety than Byford both in break and pace, though he generally comes in from leg.

THE INDISPENSABLE MAN.

Both seem to have safe hands, and Dobbie cannot be ignored as a batsman, being one of the punishing sort. The all-too evident jubilation in the past on the part of the other side's admirers when he was out, prove plainly enough what Major J. G. Greig has meant to the Presidency. Nobody would feel the side to be representative without this great little man, and one may find comfort in the fact that if he is still holding his own with the best of them at polo, he has many years yet in his bright cricketing career. He is unfortunately not able to turn out as regularly as one might wish for the Poona Gymkhana, but he has proved himself to be as indispensable as ever. The two bowlers mentioned are not the only local men likely to be asked to play, but we can think for reasons more than the one mentioned from Poona as Capt. Goldie has decided not to play for some time owing mainly to give his sprained wrist a rest. Of local players, the brilliant form of Mr. F. F. Stileman recently brings him first to mind. He is a tremendously hard hitting left-hander with a good natural style and quick eye. As is usually the case with left-handers, he is partial to the leg side, picks the right ball to hit and is just the one to break up good bowling when a rot has set in. Mr. L. G. Colebeck's Home form merits consideration—a century for Cambridge in the Inter-Varsity match standing to his credit as well as many good knocks for Middlesex. He watches the ball very carefully all the way and has a particularly nice stroke past cover, but when he hits out he is inclined to get under the ball too much. Another certainty is Mr. T. H. Watts, who is once more in fine form. He hits hard all round the wicket and knows how to keep the ball down, with a predilection for straight driving. We are also likely to provide the man behind the sticks in Mr. Jackson in place of Mr. Sprott. There was some doubt about his having had enough practice, the manner in which he kept wickets when the season opened suffices. In addition to his utility there, he is likely to be up to his share of run-getting.

THE MOFUSSIL CONTINGENT.

Of the up-country contingent, there are quite a number whose past performances entitle them to a trial, which they are likely to be asked to come and receive before the final selection is made. Amongst these one is glad to note one who has already appeared in these matches more than once in Mr. H. Cheetham. He is one of the careful sort generally sent in first to break up the bowling, and also himself a very fair slow bowler. He did not come off well last year as he had become accustomed to matting wickets, but if he has had practice on grass he is more of a 'probable' than a 'possible'. From Dhaman, Lieut. Bignell should help to strengthen the defence if he is in form, as last year he played for Hampshire, so has a hall-mark of his ability. Another county man is Mr. Salter of the Indore College, who played for Gloucestershire. Two years ago he earned a "Blue," and as he continued to play in first-class company we are justified in thinking him to have kept his form. Mr. Wilson is another who has done well in classy company as well as Mr. Mitford of the Camerons, Mr. Miller of Belgaum and three in Karachi—Messrs. W. M. Turner, Twiss and Travers.

There are therefore very bright prospects of seeing a really good side take the field, and it is to be hoped that those who are not known on this side will be seen in a trial match or two at about the beginning of next month.

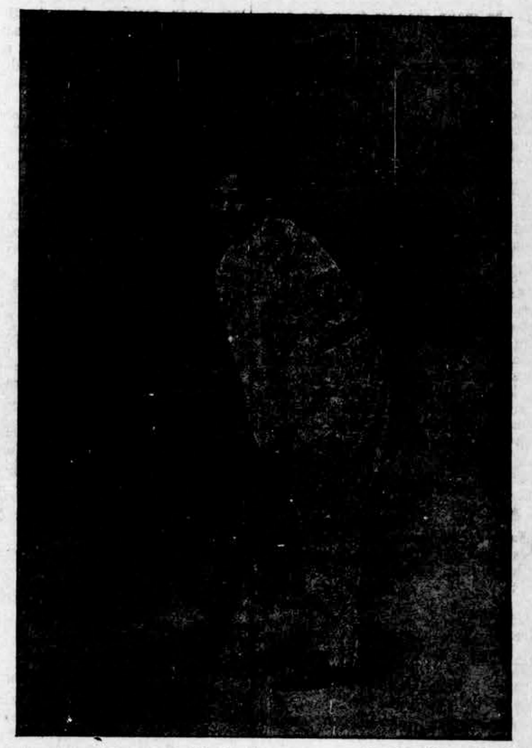

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

MR. M. D. PAI.
Hindu Gymkhana.

THE PARSIS.

As in the case of the Hindus, practically the same team will take the field that did service last year. The Parsis have for the last few years not been able to put their full strength into the field for one reason or another, and this year again they will be without the services of Major K. M. Mistry, M. D. Bulsara, S. M. Chothia and A. H. Mehta. It is a pity that the Patiala crack batsman cannot get away to come down to Bombay or Poona. It is however hoped that he will be able to accept the invitation that has been sent to him. He is without doubt the finest all-rounder in India to-day, and it is a treat to watch him bat. Bulsara, the Hirst of the Parsis, is also unable to come down to Bombay. On a wet wicket that is usually met with in Bombay, there are few more deadly trundlers than the Delhi bowler, and his absence will be a distinct loss to the Parsis. S. M. Chothia, a fine run-getting bat, is absent in England, where he has just been called to the Bar, and his services will also be not available. Mehta, the leading bowler on the Parsi side half a dozen years ago, is another notable absentee. Turning to the men available, the first name that occurs to one is that of the veteran Dr. M. E. Pavri. To enumerate the services rendered by him to Parsi cricket would fill pages. Suffice to say that no other man has served the cause of Parsi cricket better than he. The marvellous tact and ability with which he handles his men and places the field has evoked admiration from both partisans and opponents.

THE AVAILABLE MEN.

The other men available are H. D. Kanga, J. S. Warden, R. P. Meherhomji, D. D. Driver, M. D. Parekh, J. Elavia, P. D. Chothia, and D. K. Kapadia, and are certainties for the team. Dr. Kanga is the most reliable bat the Parsis possess. He has elevated batting to a science and he is the most consistent and prolific run-getter in India. He holds the record of having hit up the highest individual total in the Parsi—Presidency matches. He is in excellent form this season, having knocked up a couple of centuries against fairly strong sides. He is, besides, a fairly good change bowler and an excellent field. Warden is another fine batsman the Parsis possess and his consistent, tall scoring last year was the feature of the international matches. Three years ago he was the best bowler on the Parsi side but a sprained shoulder has since prevented him from doing useful work with the ball. R. P. Meherhomji, is, bar Mistry, the prettiest bat to watch. Ill-health was the cause of his failure last year, and this season also he has not been noticed to do anything remarkable in local matches. He is, however, one of those players, who are seen at their best in big matches, and when he gets going there are few more run-getting bats than he. Driver, is a fine steady bat and a smart field. He has knocked up some useful scores this season and is sure of a place in the Parsi team. Parekh, who will probably lead the Parsi attack is a good bowler with an effective break, though he could not be compared with either Warden or Bulsara at their best. Last year his bowling was mostly instrumental in bringing about the Hindu and Mahomedan collapses. Elavia, who justified his inclusion in the team last year by his fine bowling, and who has lately developed an effective leg break is another certainty. Kapadia, who has hit up a century this season besides making other useful scores is a fine dashing bat He, however, is almost entirely devoid of nerves and in big matches is generally out before he is set. If in the big matches he only played with the confidence that he shows in local matches, there would be fewer finer batsmen than he. Chothia, the slogger, has knocked up some big scores this season and is a certainty. This completes the list of certainties for the Parsi team.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Mr. F. F. STILEMAN.
Bombay Gymkhana.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Mr. J. Eichidana.
Elphinstone C. C.

BARRY, THE CHAMPION SCULLER.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Ernest Barry is still the Professional Sculling Champion of the world. Over the Putney to Mortlake course on July 21st., he made the challenger Harry Pearce of Australia looked the reverse of a championship aspirant.

Pearce is said to have made an interesting race of it to Hammersmith Bridge, but as soon as Barry made his effort, Pearce was practically immediately tailed.

Barry must have been at least six lengths ahead at Barnes Bridge. He was content to pass the winning post two lengths to the good, in the slow time of 24 mins. 9 secs. Never has an important sculling race been so easily won. Photo: Barry after the race.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

QUADRANGULAR PROSPECTS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

THE PARSI PROBABLES.

Among the probables are H. F. Mulla, Kanteenwalla, Elchidana, Mirza, and Vajifdar. The choice of a wicket-keeper will lie between Mulla and Kanteenwalla. Mulla is at once was the leading Indian exponent of the Jessopian style of batting and his brilliant century against the Presidency at Poona some years ago is still remembered. Since then, however, he took it into his head that he could bat as scientifically as Kanga, with the result that this adoption on his part of new tactics has resulted in a complete failure. If he only remembers that sloggers of his type are not meant for the scientific style of batting he should still prove useful. He has a serious rival in Kanteenwalla as a wicket-keeper, the latter being a fairly good batsman besides being a fine wicket-keeper. Elchidana is good in second-class matches but has hitherto lamentably failed in the big contests. Among the new talents are Vajifdar, and Mirza, and change bowler. Mirza is a moderate bowler. If an all-round man is wanted, the choice will probably fall on Vajifdar, and in the case of a bowler being required, Mirza will most likely be selected. As stated, the Parsi team this year will practically be the same that took the field last year.

THE HINDUS.

In the case of the Hindus there will not be many changes from the team that did service last year. They have not been able to unearth any new talent during the course of the year. It will, however, be gratifying to the supporters of Hindu cricket that almost all of their leading players who donned flannels last year will also be available this year. Baloo whose services are simply indispensable to the Hindu team, is still their foremost bowler, and although his attack cannot be said to possess the same sting that it had a few years ago, he is still a most formidable trundler and woe betide the batsman who attempts to take liberties with his deliveries. It is unfortunate as in the case of Warden that the effects of a sprained shoulder have been continually harassing the great Hindu bowler. Notwithstanding this handicap of a sprained shoulder, Baloo has done yeomen's work for his side in the international struggles, not only in his own department of bowling but as a splendid all-round man, and he could undoubtedly have achieved far better results with the ball but for the fact that the Hindus do not possess another man who might be called a class bowler and the burden of attack has consequently fallen almost wholly on Baloo. This year also the Hindus are likely to suffer from the want of a good bowler to assist him in the attack. Sampre of Karachi, who throughout maintains an excellent length, however, bowls mostly off the wicket and is therefore little use practically; while Erasha of Kirkee has, perhaps, seen his best days and is only effective on a wicket that suits him.

THE CERTAINTIES FOR THE TEAM.

It would, perhaps, be ungenerous to dub the Hindu team as "Baloo and other ten" as has sometimes been done by uncharitable critics; nevertheless it shows that without Baloo, the Hindus would have little chance of making a decent show, let alone winning, in the international contests. The other certainties for the Hindu team are C. V. Mehta, P. Vithal, P. Shivram, M. D. Pai, and S. Diveker. C. V. Mehta, who has captained the Hindu team ever since the latter were admitted to the international tournament, is in fine form this season and will in all probability skipper his side this year also. Vithal, by far the best bat the Hindus possess at present, has knocked up some decent scores this season. It is pleasant to note that Shivram is once more in fine form, being one of the half dozen players to knock up a century this season in Bombay. It is interesting to note that he was selected at the last moment to fill the vacancy in the Indian team caused by the eleventh-hour refusal of Noor Elahi of Cashmere to accompany the team to England, and yet he did remarkably well in England. But after his return to India he most unaccountably failed to play up to the form shown in England. This season, however, he has returned to form and is a certainty for the Hindu team. Divekar will keep wicket for the Hindus in the absence of K. Seshachari, by far the best stumper India ever had. Thus Baloo, Mehta, Shivram, Vithal and Diveker are certainties and as such might also be regarded Sampre of Karachi.

THE PROBABLES.

Of the other well-known Hindu players, K. A. Date, S. G. Mehendale, P. Erasha, W. Talpade and Oghad Shunker, will have to bestir themselves during the few days that are now left if they hope to get a place in the representative team. Their chances of doing so, however, appear to be very small at present. Bhatwadeker has not done anything remarkable this season, but looking to the paucity of good bowlers among the Hindus, he will very likely be included in the team, especially for the Bombay match, as he is more effective on the local pitches than on the fast Poona wicket. Of the others who played for the Hindus last year Joshi and Rasker of Poona might also be regarded as probables; the latter especially having done some very useful work at Poona this season. P. Gunpat, a dashing bat of the type of his brother P. Vithal, unfortunately sprained his knee a few days ago; but he is gradually recovering from the effects of the injury and if he strikes form by the time the great matches commence, he should certainly find a place in the team as there are few finer bats among the Hindus than this young dashing bat. As stated at the commencement the Hindus have not been able to unearth any new striking talent but Dongre of St. Xavier's College who is a fairly good bat and change bowler, Swamy, a fast run-getting bat, and Godbole of Poona are likely to be given a trial in the Poona match. N. G. Prabhakar, the Hindu Gymkhana captain, has done practically nothing this season and is not likely to be included in the representative Eleven. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who played for the Hindus last year, is shortly bringing a team from Kathiawar. He is a fine bat and a good change bowler and he is sure to be invited to play in the big matches if he shows himself to be in form during his team's visit to Bombay. It will thus be seen that though the Hindus have not been able to unearth any new talent, they should be able to put a strong team in the field, equal in all the departments of the game, to any of the opposing Elevens.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The Mahomedan Selection Committee are experiencing some difficulty in getting together a team thoroughly representative of Mahomedan cricket. There are several players of more than average ability in Bombay, but they have to look mostly to the mofussil for their leading bats and bowlers. There is every probability of Saleh Mahomed, who led the attack last year, coming down to Bombay. Noor Elahie, the express Cashmere bowler, would be a valuable acquisition to the team, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to make a trip to Bombay. Nazir Hussein of Delhi, Aziz, and Kamruddin of Bombay, Usuf Beg of Poona, and Salamuddin of Aligarh, might be regarded as certainties. Usef Beg is perhaps the finest bat the Mahomedans possess to-day. Last year in the big matches he contributed some useful scores to his side's total, and this season he has hit up more centuries than any other player in the Presidency. The Mahomedans are expecting great things of him in the international matches. Salamuddin is another indispensable man, who is useful both in the batting and bowling departments. Except these six men—Saleh Mahomed, Usuf Beg, Salamuddin, Nazir Hussein, Aziz and Kamruddin, nothing definite could be said about any other player. The remaining places will be filled after the matches with the Aligarh team, which is shortly visiting Bombay. The Mahomedan team is likely to be a fairly strong batting side, but their attack will be somewhat weak.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 9.

Usuf Beg, the overnight not out of the Deccan Gymkhana continued his play confidently after the resumption to-day. He is one of the best batsmen among the Mahomedans of India, and this was abundantly apparent to-day when he carried his bat out for 168 runs. This is the second century he has made on the same ground and against the same team during a month. The Deccan Gymkhana declared their innings closed at 306 for six wickets and then put the Poona Gymkhana in. The latter were all disposed of in their second venture for 123 runs, thus leaving the Deccan Gymkhana, victors by 200 runs. The scores:—

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Raskar, b Humphrey	88
Donde, c Holman, b Byford	1
Usuf Beg, not out	168
Bhave, b Byford	24
Joshi, c Humphrey, b Hider	4
Gaikwad, b Byford	4
Sarof, not out	5
Rest did not play	
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wickets)	306

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Haughton, b Raskar	30
Humphrey, l-b-w, Joshi	14
Capt. Green Armytage, not out	43
Col. Rosher, c Gaikwad, b Joshi	3
Holman, b Joshi,	3
Kelly, b Joshi	2
Byford, st. Ghule, b Joshi	8
Tagg, b Bhave	2
Arthur, b Joshi	4
Hider, b Joshi	0
Weatherall, b Errasha	0
Extras	14
Total	123

AKOLA YOUNG CRICKETERS v. AKOLA GYMKHANA.

A cricket match was played at Akola on Thursday between the Akola Young Cricketers and the Akola Gymkhana which resulted in a win for the latter by 19 runs. Scores:—

AKOLA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Karnik M. G. (Captain) b Desai,	35
Dighe, R. A. b Thoris,	8
Adnikari, N. V. b Thoris,	1
Khot, B. M. b Murray,	6
Hanmant, c Murray, b Desai,	17
Yasinkhan, b Desai,	5
Karnik B. G. c and b Thoris,	8
Gupte, V. M. b Thoris,	0
Gupte, R. M. b Thoris,	0
Khandwe, G. M. b Thoris,	0
Raje, L. G. not out,	0
Extras,	13
Total,	93

AKOLA GYMKHANA.

K. J. Dastoor, c Adhikari, b Karnik M.	9
Samel, N. L.	52
Vasantgadkar, c and b Gupte, V.	6
Williams, c Hanmant, b Gupte V.	6
M. J. Dastoor, (Capt.) C. Raje, b Khot,	23
Thoris, c Dighe, b Karnik M.	5
Murray, b Karnik M	0
Jagannath, c Hanmant, b Karnik M.	4
Desai, c Hanmant, b Karnik M.	0
D'Souza, not out,	1
Samuel, b Gupte, V.	1
Extras,	5
Total,	112

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. DECCAN GY .

FINE INNINGS BY WATTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Deccan Gymkhana on the Esplanade on Saturday, when some very interesting play was witnessed. Some of the leading players of the Deccan Gymkhana could not come down to Bombay as by a curious arrangement they were having two first-class matches on one and the same day, one against the Bombay Gymkhana and the other against the Poona Gymkhana. Nevertheless the visiting team was a fairly strong combination, strengthened as it was by the inclusion in it of several well-known Bombay Hindu players, and the side was captained by M. D. Pai of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana, who, however, occasionally play also for the Deccan Gymkhana.

The Bombay Gymkhana, going in to bat, had hit up 179 for the loss of 6 wickets when they declared their innings closed. To the Home team's total of 179 for 6 wickets, the visitors replied with 113 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the latter escaping a certain defeat only for want of time. None of the visitors, except V. D. Pai, could do much against the bowling of Watts and Phillips.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the fine innings of Watts, who knocked up 52 by attractive and faultless cricket. This fine batsman who most unaccountably failed to come off in the early matches seems at last to have run into form and the fine batting display given by him on Saturday should leave no room for doubt as to his inclusion in the Presidency teams. His 52 was hit up against some of the finest bowlers the Hindus possess and included six 4's. Phillips also played a faultless game, his innings including eight fours. He is another batsman, who should find a place in the Presidency Eleven this year. F. L. Sprott, the old Presidency player, contributed the third highest individual score to his side's total.

For the Deccan Gymkhana, V. D. Pai was the only batsman, who met the Home team's attack with anything like confidence. He contributed 44 by some fine cricket and richly deserved the applause with which he was greeted on his return to the pavilion.

Watts, besides knocking up the highest individual total of the day, also carried of the bowling honours, securing the handsome analysis of 4 wickets for 18 runs. Phillips also bowled well, capturing 3 wickets for 17 runs. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. F. Stileman, c Deshpande, b Datar.	8
T. H. Watts, c Swami, b Bhatwadeker	52
C. Bowes Lyon, b Bhatwadeker	13
L. G. Colbeck, b Bhorgay	15
G. C. Phillips, not out	49
F. L. Sprott, c Bhorgay, b Deshpande.	26
F. Hearson, c Bhorgay, b Deshpande.	7
F. J. Clarke, not out	3
R. Marrs	
A. M. Pearson Did not bat.	
C. W. Beadel	
Extras	6

*Total (for 6 wickets) 179

*Innings declared closed.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

V. D. Pai, c Hearson, b Watts	44
K. R. Swami, c Phillips, b Clarke	15
A. B. Kodak, c Sprott, b Phillips	12
Dr. S. Y. Bhorgay, st. Sprott, b Watts	19
M. D. Pai, c Sprott, b Clarke	4
G. R. Bhatwadeker c Colbeck b Watts	3
S. N. Knare, c Hearson, b Watts	11
N. Shridhar, c Watts, b Phillips	3
N. Yeradeker, l-b-w, b Phillips	0
V. R. Datar, not out	0
R. N. Deshpande, not out	0
Extras	2
Total (for 9wickets)	113

Bowling Analysis.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhatwadeker	13	70	0	2
Deshpande	9	42	0	2
Datar	2	7	0	1
Pai (V. D.)	5	33	0	0
Bhorgay	5	21	0	1

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	14	35	2	2
Marrs	4	16	0	0
Phillips	7	17	2	3
Beadel	4	20	0	0
Pearson	1	5	0	0
Watts	8	18	2	4

PARSI GYM. vs. ELPHINSTONE C.C

A BATTING COLLAPSE.

The Elphinstone C. C. defeated the Parsi Gymkhana by 85 runs, on Saturday last. The Elphinstone C. C., going in to bat, totalled 127 for 7 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Parsi Gymkhana venture realised only 42, none of their batsmen making anything against the fine bowling of Bottlewalla and Bhapu. The only batsman to enter double figures on their side was A. H. Wadia, who contributed 14. Bottlewalla secured the extremely handsome analysis of 6 wickets for 15 runs, and Bhapu, of 4 for 19. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia, c Saklatwalla, Chothia	24
J. Elchedana c Wadia b Commissariat	45
M. R. Edanwalla, c Mody, b Chothia.	0
A. Wadia, c Mody, b Chothia	6
B. Bhapu, b Kanga	28
S. A. Daruwalla, c Kanga, b Commissariat	15
J. J. Bottlewalla, b Commissariat	0
J. J. Mody, not out	1
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wickets)	127

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia, c Mody, b Bottlewalla	14
P. B. Lam, b Bhapu	0
A. P. Talyarkhan, c Kapadia, b Bottlewalla	1
N. Saklatwalla, b Bottlewalla	0
A. Kapadia, c and b Bottlewalla	7
P. D. Chothia, b Bhapu,	6
R. J. Mody, b Bhapu	4
Dr. H. D. Kanga, st. b Bhapu	2
N. Saher, c Wadia, b Bottlewalla	0
H. Commissariat, b Bottlewalla	0
N. Pavri, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	42

G. I. P. Ry. V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

VITHAL IN GOOD FORM.

The G. I. P. Railway had a strong team out on Saturday against the Elphinstone College including Shivram, Vithal, Parekh and Elavia all of whom have figured in the Quadrangular matches with great success. The College unfortunately were without the services of their good bowlers, but nevertheless the form displayed by Vithal in scoring 112 not out was a great achievement and one likely to attract the attention of the Hindu Selection Committee. He gave a slashing exhibition of free cricket, being especially strong on the off, and his innings, which were without a blemish, included 6 sixes and 9 fours. He was deservedly applauded for his brilliant display as well as for some excellent fielding. The G. I. P. bowlers, Parekh and Elavia, were in great form with the ball and came out with the remarkable analyses of 5 wickets for 13 runs and 5 for 10 runs respectively. This performance will be particularly gratifying to the Parsis as it was mainly due to the excellent bowling of this pair that the Parsis suffered so little opposition in the Quadrangular fixtures. A remarkable feat was performed by Elavia. In bowling Netscher, he sent the ball in with such force that o. f the balls went hurtling over the ndary. Against such bowling the Co..gians were helpless and failed lamentably in their attempt to score.

Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Madon, c George, b Elavia,	3
Masani, c and b Parekh,	3
Netscher, b Elavia,	0
Papa, b Elavia,	1
Vijayakar, b Elavia	0
Master, c Vithal b Parekh	6
Doctor, c Vithal b Parekh,	7
Mehta, s Williams, b Parekh	3
Prof. Dracup, c Divecha b Elavia,	0
Merchant, b Parekh	0
Dastoor, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	24

Elavia 5 wickets 10 runs.
Parekh 5 wickets for 13 runs

G. I. P. RY. CLUB.

Shamrao, c Masoni b Mehta,	15
Vithal, not out	112
Divecha, c Doctor b Mehta,	0
Nagpurval b Dracup,	8
Shivram, not out	9
George, Parekh William, Keily Lees and Elavia, did not bat,	
Extras,	9
Total, (3 wickets)	153

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE v. CURRENCY OFFICE C. CLUB.

Grant Medical College v. Currency Office C. CLUB.

This game was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Grant Medical College by 17 runs. Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Karkhanawalla b Engineer,	21
Wagle, played in Mistri,	2
Clarence, c Mehta, b Suntok,	0
Antia, c Mistry b Suntok	9
Dubash (Capt.) c Suntook b. Bhadwar	11
Mody l-b-w Suntook,	0
Engineer, c Rivaz b Bhadwar,	1
Vagechipiwalla, c. Shaw b Khersusa,	1
Vagechipiwalla, c Shaw b Khersusa,	15
Postwalla, not out	6
Anklesaria, b Engineer,	0
Bharucha, c Khresusa, b Engineer,	0
Extras,	3
Total,	67

CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

First Innings.

N. Mistry, b Antia,	19
Rivaz (Capt.) c Antia, b Engineer,	5
S. Suntook b Antia,	0
King, c and b Antia,	4
S. Mehta, c Dubash, b Antia,	3
Shaw, run out	2
Bhadwar, c Vagechipiwalla, b Engineer	5
Elchidana, not out	5
Engineer, l-b-w Antia,	3
Khasusa, c Dubash b Engineer,	0
Masani, c Postwalla b Engieer	2
Extras,	2
Total,	50

"HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD."

FORT AND PROPRIETORY vs. SIR J. J. PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The 2nd round match of the "Lord Harris Challange Shield" was played on Friday last on the pitch of the Persian Cricket Club between the Fort and Proprietory v. Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution which ended in avictory for the Fort and Proprietory High Schools by 63 runs. The Fort and Proprietory team in their first innings scored 123 runs the chief contributors being Messrs. Maneck S. Daruvala, M. D. Writer (Capt.) and R. N. Bhabha who scored 35, 28 and 24 runs respectively. The opponents responded with 60 runs losing the match by 63 runs.

For the winners Mr. H. J. Vajifdar captured 6 wickets at a cost of 29 runs.

EMPIRE C. C. v. FORT VIJAY C.C.

This match was played on the Ssplanade ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Empire Cricket club by nine runs. Scores:—

THE FORT VIJAY C. C.

N. L. Bhatia, run out,	28
S. W. Balji run out,	0
Jaswantrao, caught out,	17
H. H. Doshi, caught out,	3
H. T. Bhett, l-b-w.	1
V. D. Dalal, (Capt.) run out,	1
M. R. Dalal,	2
Kapadia,	3
P. D. Bhatia,	0
Veljibhai,	0
Sampadrao, not out,	1
Extras,	0
Total,	56

EMPIRE CRICKET CLUB.

D. L. Bhatia,	2
V. L. Jayakar,	0
Rajaram Murarji,	4
P. A. Shete,	8
T. V. Bhatia,	21
J. B. Fateriehekar, (capt.)	6
K. P. Kothari,	1
R. V. Merchant, l-b-w.	4
N. V. Merchant,	11
Sarawade,	0
V. P. Kondolia, not out,	0
Extras,	0
Total,	65

THE B. I. TRUST C. C. v. THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 11 runs. Scores:—

B. I. TRUST C. CLUB.

R. Sorabji,	23
W. Humphrey,	12
C. H. Rana,	3
E. B. Bharucha,	0
J. P. Orr,	10
M. Byramji,	1
A. Shroff,	17
B. B. Desai,	0
F. G. B. Hawkins,	3
D. D. Bharucha,	4
M. H. Rana, not out	2
Extras,	6
Total,	81

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mendonsa,	6
Baretto,	3
G. Fernandez run out,	5
Murray,	3
M. D. Cruz,	8
C. Coutinho,	5
G. D. Silva,	19
M. D'Souza not out,	11
A. Fernandez,	1
Cajetan D'Souza,	0
Alphonso,	2
Extras	7
Total,	70

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB v. THE MINT C. C.

This league match was played on the "Oval" on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the former by 26 runs—D'Silva for the Telegraphs bowled well, taking 6 wickets for 20 runs. Scores:—

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Sorris c Kasinath, b Pais,	12
Castell, run out,	23
D'Silva, c Patel, b Hildreth,	14
Moore, c Hildreth, b Pais,	35
De Smidt c and b Hildreth,	0
D'Souza, b Aban,	3
Greene, c Cornfield b Hildreth,	0
Woolen, b Hildreth,	8
Fernandes, not out,	20
D'Mello, c Robinson, b Pais,	10
Francis, c McKay, b Aban	1
Extras,	4
Total	130

THE MINT C. C.

Patel, run out,	4
Hildreth, c D'Silva,	8
Pais, c D'Silva,	3
Peermahomed, c Sorris b Woolen,	13
Razzak, b D'Silva,	7
Kasinath, c Francis b D'Silva,	12
Cornfield, b Sorris,	22
Robinson, c D'Souza b D'Silva,	17
Aban, b Sorris,	5
Mckay, c Sorris b D'Silva,	5
Rickwood, not out,	3
Extras,	5
Total,	104

PARSI BARONET C. C.

A team of the Parsi Baronet C. C. under the captaincy of Mr. D. M. Raja (Junior), will proceed to Deolali on Tuesday night to play the Deolali Gymkhana on the 13th and 14th inst. The following gentlemen will represent the team.

1. Mr. D. M. Raja (Junior), Captain.
2. ,, R. P. Merhomji.
3. ,, J. Umrigar.
4. ,, D. K. Kapadia.
5. ,, P. A. Pagdiwala.
6. ,,R. C. Cama.
7. ,,E. F. Bulsara.
8. ,,P. Daruwala.
9. ,, S. C. Daruwala.
10. ,, D. R. Bulsara.
11. ,,M. F. Mulla.
12. ,, D. C. Daruwala.
13. ,, S. A. Confectioner (Scorer).
14. ,,M Vatcha (Umpire).

CRICKET AT BROACH.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE v. BROACH C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, August 9.

The first match in the Grant Medical College tour, a two-days' affair commenced on the Police Parade lines to-day at 1 p.m. The visitors, winning the toss batted first. Broach put in a good team Chunilal Mehta last year's Hindu Captain. Mr. Manilal Desai was "at home" to both the teams in the evening.

Present Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Innings.

Canteenwalla, c Doshi, b Mehta,	31
Sidheva, b Mehta,	35
Driver, c Alcock b Mehta,	10
Dadachanji, b Doshi,	20
Talyarkhan, c and b Doshi,	27
Prabhakar (Capt.) st. Doongaji b Mehta	10
Tata, l-b-w b Mehta	1
Billimoria, not out	30
Forbes b Godrej	8
Patel c White, b Mehta	4
Cooper, c Mehta, b Godrej	0
Extras	29
Total	205

BROACH C. C.

First Innings.

Doongaji, b Tata	31
Lakdawalla, b Tata,	1
Doshi, s Canteenwalla, b Driver,	17
White, b Driver,	0
Mehta, b Driver	22
Kerby, c Forbes, b Tata	2
Manilal, b Driver	3
Kapadia, b Driver,	0
Thornby, b Tata,	2
Alcock, (Capt.) not out	4
Godrej, c Patel b Tata	0
Extras	7
Total	89

Driver of the Grant Medicals was Credited with "hat trick."

BROACH C. C.

Second Innings.

Alcock, run out	0
Dungaji b Driver	8
Lakdawala c Tata b Driver	14
White, b Tata	20
Mehta, not out	10
Rest to bat	
Total (for 4 wickets)	52

Having to follow on the Elphistonians had knocked up 35 runs for the loss of six wickets when time was called. Scores:—

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Northants beat Essex at Leyton by an innings and 139 runs.

Surray beat Leicestershire at Leicester.

LONDON Aug. 10.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Eastbourne by an innings and 137 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Worcester at Cheltenham by 129 runs.

Hants beat Somerset at Taunton by 349 runs.

Yorkshire and Warwickshire at Mirmingham and Notts and Kent at Canterbury were drawn, the first-named gaining first innings victories.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

DURHAMS (1) BEAT DORSETS HOLDERS (0).

A CLOSE AND KEEN STRUGGLE.

The twenty-third season of the Rovers' Football tournament under the auspices of the Western India Football Association opened on Saturday, there being the only first-round game in the card, that between the Durham Light Infantry and the Dorset Regiment. The management are to be congratulated on the splendid seating arrangements. The game, which was watched by a fairly large crowd of spectators resulted in a victory for the Durhams by the narrow margin of a goal to nil.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

Ideal conditions favoured the meeting between these teams and the game that was played though not of a brilliant or exhilarating nature, was sufficient to keep up the spectators' interest to the finish. Considering the fact that the two regimental teams were fighting for supremacy, Saturday evening's display fell far below the general standard of Military football in India, one may see in the Durand Football tournament of Simla or the I. F. A. Shield tournament of Calcutta. It may be quite up to the local standard or even a little above it, but the game proved on the whole to be of a sort on which one may hesitate to pronounce the verdict either this way or that way. Lost opportunities were many on either side no doubt, but the margin of victory of the Durhams is a very fair index of their superiority in attack. The Durhams won as their forwards were decidedly quicker on the ball than the opposing quintette. The sides were very evenly matched and both sides had a fair share in attack, but, the superiority of the Durhams' striking power became manifest as the game wore on. There was hardly anything to choose between the teams so far as their defensive ranks were concerned, but when the Dorsets' forwards did not make progressive efforts and looked quite worn out and fatigued, their citadel fell in the second period, as against a persistent and puissant attack by a set of nippy Durhams' forwards their defence could not hold out any longer. They woke up at the last moment and strained every nerve to get on equal terms with the Durhams and were more than once within an ace of scoring and severely tested the resourcefulness of Renard, the Durham custodian, but it was far too late to affect the fortune of the day. Findlay, the left back of the Dorsets made a great error in judgment and instead of kicking out tried to dodge with the ball within five yards from the goal when his opponent was on him like a hungry wolf. Stead, the out-side right of the Durhams who is a sturdy sprinter, cleverly robbed Findlay of the ball and sent in a snorter which hit the upright and went into the net. This proved to be the only and winning point of the evening's game. As already stated the defensive ranks on both sides put up sturdy fight and fed sedulously the forwards who, however, displayed greater inclination for long and often desultory passes. As for combination, neither team could claim any distinction over the other. There were efforts at it no doubt, but they were rather few and far between. The style of play therefore of both the teams was practically the same, the difference lay in the fact that the Durhams were a quicker lot and showed great alacrity in seizing opportunities than the Dorsets. The Durhams kept up pace equally and worked consistently throughout both in attack and defence whereas the Dorsets were rather spasmodic in their efforts—terrible onslaughts on their defence by the attacking line of the Durhams were followed by occasional outbursts which showed no small amount verve and animation.

THE GAME.

Punctually at 5-45 p.m. the teams lined up. The Dorsets defended the bandstand end goal and Holmes kicked off. The Durham defence came up to check the progress of the opposing forwards and in a race for possession Barber got better of Nicholls and an exciting run came to a close, Downer being penalised for a foul, which might very well have been overlooked as it practically gave no advantage to the attacking team. However, from the "free" Kilgour put Race in possession and the latter sprinting down the left worked his way round the opposing half with the help of Bramley but Gough rushed out and cleared the coast with a powerful kick. The ball went frequently to touch and the mid-field efforts were very scraggy neither team having so far settled down to real work. Eventually Holmes sent a long pass to Burt and the Dorests attacking line moved forward but Dearlove came to the rescue and intercepting their progress sent to Smooker, who, however, instead of passing to his wing man who was lying handy tried a long and erratic shot which was nowhere near the Dorsets' goal. Both sets of forward attacked in turn which gave enough work to the defensive ranks. Lobb neatly hooked out a ball from Hales and sent on to Race but the ball went to touch. From the throw-in the Dorsets made a vigorous onslaught on the Durham defence and were all but through when Riddle sent the ball away with a judicious header. This gave an opening to the Durham forwards who went down with a combined effort, initiated by Race, but Gough, Downer and Raynon formed a sturdy nucleus in the Dorset defence and kept them at bay. Downer in particular thrust himself to prominence by his judicious moves. Lobb being penalised for a foul the "free" put the Dorsets ahead and Smooker failed to make most of a splendid opening, as on the run with the ball passed on to him, he could not sufficiently steady himself to take a shot at the Durhams' goal. Bevan soon cleared the coast and put his forwards ahead. A clever bout of passing ensued and while well within the firing zone, Hannant was held back for lying off-side. From the ensuing free-kick, mid-field play ensued until a long pass to Race by Kilgour resulted in considerable progress and the former sent in a long centre-pass. The Durhams had come too far ahead and Hannant was again whistled back for lying off-side. Continuing to attack, the Durhams forced two corners which however proved abortive. "Hands" against Barber brought temporary relief and Gough sent the ball flying with a powerful kick to the opposing 25. This proved useless as the Dorsets' forwards were lagging far too behind to follow up the progress and the Durhams immediately returned to attack. Off-side held them back and there ensued mid-field operations of a colourless order in which neither side made any serious effort to get better of the other. Eventually Stead flashed along the right touch with a fine dribble but Findlay came up to the rescue and did not allow much liberty. Not to be denied the Durhams who were now well on the go proved themselves worryingly persistent in keeping up a vigorous attack on the Dorsets' defence. After this spell of attack, the Cup-holders rose equal to the emergency and made a brilliant move. A combined effort by Hales, Holmes Smooker and Burt brought them in the Durhams' penalty—area but just at the moment when shooting was required, "hands" against Holmes spoiled a nice opening. An attack was followed by a counter-attack which gave anxious moments to both the goal-keepers and neither was found wanting. The Dorsets' forward movements were neutralised by the Dearlove and Lobb and soon after half-time was called with the score-sheet blank.

Durhams ..... nil.
Dorsets ..... nil.

After the usual respite, the teams took the field and the opening operations made it manifest that the Durhams were in for a win. They plunged into the fray with a grim determination and their fast forward movements subjected the Dorsets' defence to a puissant and well-sustained pressure. The defence of the Dorsets was by no means weak. But with their forwards showing signs of fatigue and not even falling back to help their defence, it looked as though the supporters of the Dorsets were doomed to disappointment. As already stated the Durham forwards were on the aggressive from the re-start and their forwards sorely tried the resourcefulness of the Dorsets' defence. There was a temporary relief from pressure as the occasional breakaways by the Dorsets' forwards were successfully met by Bevan, Riddle and Kilgour. "Offside" against Holmes sent back the Dorsets to their own territory. Returning to attack, Bramley of the Durhams sent in a shot which just sailed over the cross-bar. There was a temporary lull and the Dorsets' forwards put on a spurt and White made a beautiful opening with a centre pass and Holmes tried a shot from a rather difficult angle. The ball hit the upright and bounced into play and Bevan sent it out of the danger zone. Soon after the Durhams were in the opposing territory and raided the Dorsets' goal for full 10 minutes and but for the brilliant display given by Gough and Bartlett, the Dorsets' citadel would have fallen long before this. To go back to details. Barber sent in an uppish shot—quite a warm handful for Bartlett—but the Dorsets' custodian with great alacrity and judgment saved time and again. From a melee in front of him, Bartlett fisted out nicely. Soon after Findlay made a great mistake which cost his side dearly. Instead of kicking out the ball, he wanted to dodge round Stead who neatly robbed him of it and sent a lovely low shot whose flight Bartlett could not possibly judge. The ball hit the post and found the netted haven followed by the cheers from the Durhams' supporters.

Durham ..... 1 goal.
Dorsets ..... nil.

This practically drove the nail to the Dorsets' coffin and in spite of strenuous efforts for full five minutes in the closing period, when they vigorously retaliated and subjected the Durham's defence to a well-sustained pressure and a goal looked imminent every moment Ronard having had to save three brilliant shots, they failed to get through. The Dorsets forced two corners in quick succession but they proved fruitless and it looked as though they were doomed not to score. Soon after the Durhams returned to attack and Stead again sent in a low centre pass which looked like a certainty but the in-men of Durhams' front line were not there to put it through with a gentle kick.

Soon after the whistle sounded no time with the final scores:—

Durhams .....1 goal.
Dorsets ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Durhams:—Renard, goal; Bevan, and Riddle, backs; Dearlove, Lobb and Kilgour, halves; Stead, Hannant, Barber, Bramby and Race, forwards.

Dorsets:—Bartlett, goal; Gough and Findlay, backs; Nicholls, Downer and Raynon, halves; White, Hales, Holmes, Smooker, Burt, forwards.

Referee:—Sgt.-Major Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

ROYAL SCOTS v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Royal Scots will be represented by:—

Johnson, goal; Smith and Hoyle, backs; Watson, Dunlop and Thomson, halves; Devon, Bolton, Hasty, France and Thomson, forwards.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

FAVOURITES ONLY WIN TWICE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 9.

There was very little to grumble at to-day, except perhaps the upsetting of public opinion in five out of the seven events. Not a great deal of money passes through the Totalizator just at present, but one of the outsiders returned a dividend of no less than a fraction off 82 to 1 for a win and 8 to 1 a place. It is impossible to say that the day is either a good or bad one for punters as all the money less ten per cent. is redistributed, but one can assert that only a comparatively few fortunate ones were in a position to jubilate.

Weather conditions were ideal, but as rain had fallen throughout the week till the previous day the course was still heavy and favouring the lighter weights. Followers of Brown had a bad time as he failed to win a race and only placed twice. Fergusson was the most successful with two brackets, Ruiz, Scott, Mujeed, Purtoosingh and Mr. J. H. Crawford one each. As to the actual racing, one need only point out that with one exception all the verdicts in favour of winners were half a length and under. A very fair class and good fields were out and the result was invariably in doubt till very near the post. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon again showed their genuine interest by being present from before the first till after the last race, but the attendance was not very full and only about a hundred made use of the special train from Bombay, which has been known to carry four times this number. With better going, timings were better than last week, but have still to improve, and one is glad to say that there were no falls in the jump race.

It is something new to see a big horse race first on the card, this being the second division of the New Stand Plate. There was some talk of the improvement in Smirk, which is quite reasonable as when we last saw him run he was not only recently landed but a colt. As a three-year-old, 9-3 on soft going over six furlongs is a heavy import, and Solution retained her position as favourite at about even money. The race was sensational with the changes that took place in the last furlong. With a big weight, Ruiz rode the correct race on Solution, as, though first away from the gate, he eased her to fifth place keeping handy at the same time. Lanceolar did not last very long and Lord Reay was done with, after making the pace at the distance. Here Smirk put in an appearance and the confidence of his backers was justified, but with a characteristic very late effort Ruiz brought Solution along on the outside to snatch the verdict. Only a neck behind was Lady Douglas, who had been well up all the way and is a nice looking liver chestnut if dull. She needs watching, as there are signs of her needing a gallop or two, and Yvette also promises by the manner in which she finished. With Solution, Robinson has won his first race as a trainer and should have many more to come.

Later in the day was the first division of this race run two seconds faster owing partly to better class and partly to lower weight with top ones not starting. Though conditions were all against a horse who can barely get the distance, Lithosian was a firm favourite from Malmsey and Pretty Good Sort, the latter preferred to her stable companion, Forfeit, who jumped into the first class ranks in Bombay but looks on the big side now. Punt has his following as well as Satellite, who was known as Mrs. Bang when Capt. Hodgson owned her and showed good form in Calcutta. The remark about Lithesian held good in the race as he soon ran up to Satellite, who got the better of him at the barrier. A good race promised as they faced the straight, but the favourite could not see it out and was eased to leave the mare to stay on from Pretty Good Sort and Punt. Satellite is rather finely drawn but can stay in contradistinction to Malmsey and others.

Another big horse race was the Sungam Plate, a Steeplechase over the same distance as last week but a handicap. Only five went out, and amongst them Sholto, considered by many to be too good a class for the rest even with his big weight, but he had later to give up favouritism to Martha, who fell last week. A very moderate pace was set, but nevertheless at least half a mile from home all but the first two felt the strain. That Mr. Lush Wilson preferred Sholto to his own, Utopian, was sufficient indication of the black's fitness but, as he is a puller, it was thought advisable not to knock him about in order to keep him back for a waiting race with due regard for the 12-12 he carried. He and Utopian consequently were in front for nearly two miles of the journey, closely followed first by Bambino and then Idle. For one chukker there was nothing in it as though Bambino had been taken a pull at and joined Martha last, the five were in a compact bunch at the half mile and came over the water with these two only a couple of lengths behind the other three in a line. When Sholto and Utopian went away again as they turned the bend on the left it looked as though they had plenty in hand. This was far from the case as a mile from home Martha drew up to Utopian closely followed by Bambino and the favourite was in the lead at the six furlongs. Idle, Utopian and Sholto were beaten in succession, the other two going on together. Bambino pecked at the last jump but one, took the last in the lead. The run in saw Martha gain an advantage as they cut in to the rails, but under the whip Bambino came again and wore her down. The race suited the winner well and Scott rode the only sensible race. In receipt of 20 lbs., Martha should have seen to a smarter pace and less carefully saved. Mr. Crawford thus owns two very useful leppers of which Bambino is well enough known after placing in the National at Calcutta and Martha a taking mare if rather too finely let down for this game.

Keeping to big ones, nine went out for the Service Plate for G. Rs. with Airman, chiefly on Bangalore form, a hot favourite from Double Chin and the pony, Topstail. This was a good race between the first two mentioned, who had Iaddi to set the pace for them with Topsail and Boatsong handy to near the bend. Here Airman on the rails and Double Chin separated themselves from the rest. It was a toss-up between the two till about half a furlong from home Mr. Crawford got to work with his hands and had the favourite, not persevered with, beaten. The others had no chance, Boatsong, a nice horse in need of work and useless on the track, comfortably securing a "drum." Considering the high scale of weight, the time was good and the winner a good sort—a sleepy looking chestnut who should stay well.

Turning to Arabs, the big upset of the day occurred in the Karli Plate with its fourteen runners. Mr. Goculdass's pair claimed most support, Kimberley giving way to Jehangir, which was surprising considering their recent running, Ream and Minerva next. When they settled down, Kimberley was showing day-light between himself and the next and looked all over a winner at the distance. He appeared to hold his field safe, but a few lengths from home Baldwin shot through the bunch and headed him on the post. As it is some time since he showed form and was always purely a sprinter, there were very few on him. Minerva secured a place from Bahlool, but the latter would probably have won with a better run, being sandwiched and bumped for some time.

There was thought to be no interest in the ten furlong Arab Trial Plate as on form the race palpably rested in Mr. Ali bin Talib's hands with Money Gold, Tajilmulook and Rozelmulook, the former two commanding the market. The surprise was Young Hyderi, who was taken at once to the front with his light weight. Tajilmulook and Money Gold were ridden waiting races in the ruck, but when the latter came on the outside in the straight, the leader was expected to stop. A shock was experienced when he did not and, under the whip, Money Gold was gaining too slowly to make up the gap. It was hopeless bar acidents such as the one which happened. As he was almost on the post, Young Hyderi swerved towards the rails and, despite Purtoosingh's efforts, bumped them hard enough to throw him out of his stride. Even then only those near the judge's box could see that the stable companions had passed him with a head between each of the three. It was a lucky win for the favourite as Tajilmulook also should have been him had he been asked earlier. This is the first we really know of Young Hyderi, and it is a pity any doubt should exist as to his being a true Arab.

Lastly the Ahmednagar Plate with eighteen starters, the biggest field of the day, and Real, despite 10 lbs. overweight, favourite from the top-weight, Baloz. Presumably in the latter's interests, Tenebreuse set the pace, but then Sweden took it up and he in turn gave way to Ghalyum at the half mile. Real and British King made game efforts and Ghalyum also managed to get there from Harry Johnson, but would not have done so had the latter been able to get through earlier.

Following are full details:—

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Division II. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-8, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's SMIRK, 9-3, Brown... 2
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's LADY DOUGLAS, 8-0, Ames 3
Mr. Pitt's YVETTE, 8-8, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Lord Reay 8-10, Lanceolar 8-0, Vancouver 7-7, Duke of Lancaster 6-12, and Card 7-5.

Betting:—Solution settled down at the head of the market, from Smirk and warmed to about evens. Lord Reay, Lanceolar and Yvette only nibbled at.

The Race:—From a good start, Solution shewed ahead of Lanceolar, but soon the latter went ahead with Lord Reay close up third. Nearing the half mile, Lord Reay shot up on the rails into the lead by about a neck, Solution dropping back giving way to Smirk and Lady Douglas. At the three furlongs the last named was a close third and at the turn Solution began to make up ground outside Smirk. The latter caught Lord Reay at the distance, where Lanceolar began to die away and half a furlong it looked a good thing for Smirk to hold Lady Douglas, as Lord Reay was done with, when Solution put in a great dash on the extreme outside and got home by a neck, the same between next two and Yvette, coming late, a head away.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 19½ for a win, Rs. 13, 14½ and 44½ for places.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

THE KARLI PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911, W. I.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Jassim M. Essa's BALDWIN, 8-4, Mujeed 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's KIMBERLEY, 8-12, Ruiz 2
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MINERVA, 8-7, Digby 3
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's BAHLOOL, 8-13, Hill ... 4

Also Ran:—Mars 8-13, Jehangir 8-12, Moorshid 8-6, Miss Nagashi 8-3, Kader Beg 8-0, Card 8-2, Ream 7-12, Card 8-1, Agent 7-8, Dhahemsee 6-10, Grequa 6-7, and Card 6-12.

Betting:—Kimberley opened out favourite, but as the ponies went out Jehangir was backed and displaced his stable companion with Ream and Minerva next in demand.

The Race:—First to shew out from a compact bunch were Jehangir and Kader Beg, but after about a furlong Kimberley led and was clear ahead of a bunch composed of Soomsam, Ream, Bahlool, Minerva and Baldwin. At the turn Soomsam fell back, Ream drawing up outside and meeting Bahlool, Baldwin in the centre and Minerva on the rails. Kimberley promised well till on reaching the stand Baldwin and Minerva left the race and the former of these got up on the post to win by a head, neck between next two and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 829 on a win, Rs. 87, 21 and 21½.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ally.)

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. Crawford's DOUBLE CHIN, 10-9, Mr. J. H. Crawford 1
Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 11-4, Capt. Beaumont 2
Capt. Jackson's BOATSONG, 10-2, Capt. Meynell 3
Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Capt. J. S. Mowat's HIGHWOOD, 11-4, Mr. Lush Wilson 4

Also Ran:—Iaddi 11-4, Lady Voyon 10-12, Princess IV. Portland Lad 10-7, Miss Drake, Little Fergus 9-4, and Topsail 9-0.

Betting:—Airman settled down at once in command of the market and remained a hot favourite from Double Chin much better fancied than Topsail and Boatsong.

The Race:—Boatsong and Iaddi were first to shew out, then Iaddi went away from him followed by Airman, Double Chin and Topsail. At about the half mile the leader began to drop away, leading the others in order. The turn saw Boatsong catch Topsail again but unable to pick up the leaders. A good race was seen between Airman and Double Chin, the latter at last wearing the favourite down and going on to win about all out by a length and a half, two lengths between next two and a length and a half between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 66½ on the winner, Rs. 17½, 13 and 20 on places.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. For Arabs. W. A.

Distance:—1¼ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD, 8-9, Ferguson 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAJILMULOOK, 9-9, Brown 2
Major F. B. Prideaux's YOUNG HYDERI, 6-0, card. 6-9, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. J. M. Mistry's THULFHA, 9-5, Ames 4

Also Ran:—Rozelmulook 9-1, Sunspot 8-9, Golden Fleece 7-11, Good Sucess 7-10, and Ajmer 7-4.

Betting:—Money Gold was always favourite at about evens from Tajilmmulook an easy second, then Sunspot and Ajmer.

The Race:—A good start, Tajilmulook, Rozelmulook, Golden Fleece in front Young Hyderi close. In a furlong Young Hyderi moved up and was clear in front at the mile followed by Golden Fleece, Rozelmulook, Sunspot and the rest cose together, Tajilmulook eased. The last named and Money Gold were last at the six furlongs, but later began to make up ground. Thulpha passed Sunspot at the half mile and Money Gold was fairly handy. At the home turn Young Hyderi held fully a two length lead, Thulfha passing Golden Fleece, who was done, with Money Gold outside and Tajilmulook on the rails. Money Gold was expected to come up and away, but even with the whip out be drew up slowly and was not likely to catch the winner. Just on the post, however, Young Hyderi hit the rails and as he eased the other two were past him in a flash. A very exciting finish won by a head, same between next two, and three lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 25 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 26½ on the winner, Rs. 14, 17½, and 62½ on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Distance:—About 2½ miles.

Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO, 12-1, Scott 1
Mr. J. Crawford's MARTHA, 9-10, Card. 9-11, Capt. Meynell 2
Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson's UTOPIAN, 10-3, Capt. O'B. Butler 3
Capt. W. Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 12-12, Mr. Lush Wilson 4

Also Ran:—Idle 11-7.

Betting:—There was fairly close betting between Martha and Sholto, the former decided favourite, after them Utopian, Idle and Bambino.

The Race:—Utopian shewed the way to Bambino, Sholto and Martha to the first jump, which Bambino took badly. As they took the water Sholto held a slight lead from Bambino, Martha and Utopian all close. At the nine furlongs Utopian again led Sholto and Idle with Martha some four lengths last. At the seven furlongs Bambino joined Martha, the leaders level just clear of Idle. They had all closed again at the half mile and as they passed the stand a second time and took the water, Sholto and Utopian were level with Idle between them close and the others two lengths away. The front pair went away once more at the nine furlongs, but a furlong later Martha had gone up to Utopian with Sholto a length ahead. The six furlongs saw Idle done and Bambino passing Utopian. A little later Sholto was also done and Bambino came up to Martha and led her. He pecked at the three furlong jump, and at the last Martha gained. She led by about a length as they turned in to the rails and was hailed as winner, but Bambino answered the whip gamely and got home by a neck. Utopina was five lengths away and Sholto twenty lengths further back.

Time:—6 mins. 8 secs:

Totalisators paid Rs. 86½ on the winner, Rs. 30 and 18 for places.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Division I. Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gussy's SATELLITE (late Mrs. Bang) 7-8, Fergusson 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 7-3, Hoyt 2
H. H. Jam Saheb's PUNT, 7-12, Pratt 3
Mr. R. R. S's LITHOSIAN, 8-3, Brown 4

Also Ran:—Forfeit 8-2, Borambil 8-1, and Malmsey 8-0.

Betting:—Lithosian was a steady favourite from Malmsey and Pretty Good Sort equally well backed, some for Satellite and late money for Punt.

The Race:—Satellite jumped out with about alength lead from Lithosian and others in a line with Punt, as usual, last. After a furlong Lithorian had drawn up level with the leader on the rails and at the half mile was half a length to the good, daylight between Satellite and Pretty Good Sort, with Malmsey outside her. At the turn Satellite ran up to Lithosian again and the distance saw the latter in trouble. Here Pretty Good Sort left Malmsey and just stayed Punt out, but could not catch Satellite, who won a nice race by half a length, neck between next, two and half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Totalisators paid Rs. 160½ on the winner, Rs. 59½ and 36 on places.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since March 1911.

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Hassan's GHALYUM, 7-4, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-10, Bullock 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's REAL, 6-7, card. 7-3, Fergusson 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BRITISH KING, 7-4, card. 7-9, Digby 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9-13, Sweden 9-6, Fayak Pasha 8-11, Mysore 8-8, Dhaman 8-2, Ream 8-2, Punjab 7-12, Tenebreuse 7-10, Nafa 7-7, Sir Malt 7-4, Fado 7-4, English Mail 7-2, card. 7-4, Grey Ghost II. 7-0, Last Chance 6-8, card 6-9.

Betting:—This was the most open race of the day, Real a steady favourite from Baloz, then British King, Harry Johnson, Ghalyum, Fado, Tenebreuse, Sweden and Dhaman.

The Race:—Last Chance and Sir Malt got away badly, Ream and Tenebreuse leading for about a furlong, then the former fell back and Sweden took the lead with Baloz running third, then Dhaman heading the rest. Ghalyum then began to draw up and led clear at the half mile with British King, Real and Harry Johnson closing on Dhaman and Baloz. At the turn British King promised well, but Real came inside him and they raced together after the leader. Ghalyum held them fairly comfortably, but Harry Johnson would have troubled him had he got through earlier as he came with a great rush and only lost by a neck, half a length next and neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 130½ on the winner, Rs. 48½, 29½ and 19½ on places.

(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.)

ALL INDIA RUGBY TOURANAMENT

LEICESTERS WIN THE FRNAL.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW August 10.

The final of the all India Rugby Tournament was a great struggle between the two old rivals, the Leicesters and the West Ridings, and a great crowd came out to witness the game. The West Ridings pressed for the first ten minutes, then the Leicesters, whose passing was the feature of the evening game, scored a try and a few seconds later secured another which they converted. The second half was a grand struggle; the west Ridings got a cross post and the try was not converted. Scores: Leicesters 8 points ot 3.

BOXING.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

SYDNEY, Aug. 9.

"Matt" Wells to-day beat Mehegan on points in a twenty-round contest.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST MEETING: SECOND DAY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The card for the second day's races was a long one, there being seven events to be decided in all the races. The favourites came home except in the Fast Race in which Spring Daisy, a 20 to 1 outsider, sprung a surprise.

The following were the results of the second day's races:—

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE, Division one, 1¼ miles.

Captain Robertson's BETTY BIRD 11-0, Owner 1
Messrs. Steele Perkins Jame's FRANK 11-0, Mr. Tanner 2
Mr. Ever's FARTHING BUN 11-0 Owner 3

Also Ran: Alaunorn 11-0, Aconalad 11-0, The Chief 11-0, Sauce 11-0, Victor 11-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Betty Bir; threes Farthing Bun, fifteens Frank; any price the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 15, and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race:—Victor led half the journey then Frank went to the front with Betty Bir in close attendance, Farthing Bun next. After the last hurdle Betty Bir gave space and won by ½ a length, 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 3mins. 10secs.

PONY HANDICAP DIVISION I. —6 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAY KENLEY 8-9, C. Bloss 1
Mr. Thomas' MAORI KING 7-10 Crowder 2
Mr. Goss's ENCOURAGE 7-7, Billett 3

Also Ran: Miss Clare 9-0, Safety Pin 8-9, Fossil 7-6.

Betting: 5 to 4 May Kenley, twos Miss Clare, threes Maori King; any price the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 28 for win Rs. 13, 13 and 20 for places.

Safety Pin took the lead followed by May Kenley then Maori King, Miss Clare last. Nearing the bend May Kinley went to the front and not being troubled won by 1½ length, 5 lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 18 4/5secs.

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE—1½ miles, over 6 flights.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 11-3, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Dass's IRISH HARP 9-7, Mc Neilage 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHOW CHOW 9-10, Northmore. 3

Also Ran: Tommy Daw 9-11, Fosfa 10-6, Maisonette 10-4, Lady Leonard 9-11.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sea Lad, fours Irish Harp and Chow Chow, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 17 for win Rs. 11, 12 and 12 for places.

Chow Chow led with Irish Harp second, then Sea Lad, Maisonette last. After the fourth Hurdle, Irish Harp went to the front. In the home turn Sea Lad simply sailed away to the front and won by 3 lengths, 4½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—3mins. 3 4/5secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE, DIVISION 2—1½ miles, over 6 flights.

Mr. Curtis Hayward's, PILOT 11-0, Mr. Mccall 1
Mr. Thomas' WINTER 11-0, Mr. Reddick 2
Mr. Lamond Walker's LADY MAY 11-0 Owner 3

Also Ran: My Fancy 11-0, Eclipse 11-0, Tango 11-0, Perhaps 11-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Pilot, fours My Fancy, fives Lady May, tens or more the rest.

Eclipse led on Sufferance up to half the journey, Then Pilot went to the front and romped home, an easy winner by 4 lengths 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—3mins. 14 4/5secs.

MONSOON PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. Marshall's HUGHIE 9-1, Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHIN CHIN 9-12, Murdison 2
Mr. Dass's FOUDRETTE 9-3, Mcneilage 3

Also Ran: Woad 9-10, Redcell 9-5, second to none 7-13, Oto 7-7, Winsome 7-1.

Betting:—Twos Hughie and Second-to-None, threes Foudrette, sixes Chin Chin, longer odds the rest.

Totes paid, Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 12 21 and 14 for places.

This was the best race of the day. Chin Chin and Foudrette led out at a hot pace followed by Winscome then Hughie. In the straight after a fine finish, Mr. Evers on Hughie wrested the race by a neck; a neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 17 4/5secs.

FORT PLATE—6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FIRST LOVE 10-3, Murdison ... 1
Mr. Scott's JON DOIL 9-7, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Roland's LASSO 8-12, Billet... 3

Also Ran: Yum Yum 9-9, Mahoney Boy 10-9, Convent Girl 10-7, Silver Beacon 10-0, Common 7-1.

Betting:—6 to 4 First Love and Jon Doil, sixes or more on the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 27 for win Rs. 12, 12 and 21 for places.

Common led out followed by Silver Beacon and Lasso, then First Love, Jon Doil third. From the last after three furlongs the first two dropped off and first went to the front in the straight. Jon Doil made a tremendous dash but was only beaten head I length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 18 1/5secs.

PONY HANDICAP, DIVISION 2 —6 furlongs.

Mr. Oakley's SPRING DAISY 9-5, Billett 1
Lal Rag Prosad's MESALLIANCE 8-7, Traham 2
Mr. Harold's MOIRA 9-8, Williamson 3

Also Ran: Rupert 9-7, Royal Gift 9-12, P. Hobson's Choice 9-3, Leota 8-10, Ida, Coil 8-8, Reubin 8-3, Prince Merv 8-2.

Betting:—Twos Mesalliance 8-7, threes Rupert 7 to 2, Moira, twenties Spring Daisy and others.

Totes paid Rs. 27-2 for win, Rs. 44, 16 and 10 for places.

The moment the gate went up Spring Daisy gave her field the slip and never coming back won by 1½ lengths; 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1min. 20 1/5secs.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D., charged Nathoo Karson, a Hindu, with cheating by personation and with forgery.

The prosecution case was that the accused was one of the defendants in a Small Causes Court suit of Vegpal Lakhamsi against Walji Velji and others, but his (accused's) name was struck off as he was not in Bombay. He, however, when he returned to Bombay satisfied the decree that was passed against the other defendants and got possession of the decree. He then pasted a piece of paper on the endorsement noting that the decree was satisfied and went to the Court asking for the execution of the decree against the first defendant in the suit and stated to the officer in charge that he was the plaintiff Vegpal. The defendant was then arrested under the writ of execution and placed before the Registrar, who detected the fraud and referred the matter to the police.

After hearing the prosecution evidence, the magistrate framed charges of personation and using as genuine a forged document and committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CHARGE AGAINST BORAH MERCHANTS.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED SURRENDERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Payne, Solicitor, surrendered Mr. E. M. Jiwanji, against whom a bailable warrant was issued by the same magistrate at the instance of Gulam Hussein Maji Tajbhoy, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, as one of the partners in the agency firm of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, in respect of Rs. 2,042 in connection with several bills of Messrs. Hill, Sons and Thomas, stevedores.

The allegations in the complain have already been reported.

Mr. Payne said that the second accused also was on his way back from Karachi and he asked the Court to stay the despatch of the warrant or in case it was sent to stay execution.

His Worship made a note and allowed Mr. E. M. Jiwanji to go on depositing a sum of Rs. 500. With regard to Mr. Payne's application on behalf of the second accused, his Worship passed no order. The hearing of the case was fixed for the afternoon of the 26th instant.

FRANCE—"IRREMEDIABLY DECADENT."

As is often the case, France is ahead of England in the sense of grasping ideas before England grasps them. Even three years ago France, as England to-day, was believed by the wise acres to be irremediably decadent, says vanoe in the "Referee"; she was convulsed by the anarchy of Syndicalism. Her railways were paralysed; her system of defence broken down. The French nation seemed to be divided into sectarian interests. Anarchy permeated politics, morals, economics, and literature. Jobbers and adventures gained the upper hand. Brigandage by politicans, under the title of anti-Clericalism, adopted hatred as its motive and confiscation as its policy. In three years—what a change!

B.-N. R. LINE BREACHED BY FLOODS.

[Associated Press.]

AGRA, August 9.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway line at mile 225 between Garajoipur and Jhalda, on the Purulia-Ranchi section, is breached owing to heavy floods. Passengers are being transhipped. It is expected to resume through running to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS FOR CALCUTTA.

A Telegraph Department notice states that traffic to Calcutta is liable to delay owing to interruption on the Calcutta-Asansol wires.

The "Pioneer" states that the second forecast in relation to the monsoon will probably be issued next week.

Long Chen Shetra, who will be the Tibetan Plenipotentiary at the Simla Conference on Tibeto-Chinese affairs, has still not entered British Territory. As however there is no prospect of the conference assembling this month. His journey may well be a leisurely one, says the "Pioneer."

His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Unani Ayurvedic Medical College project at Delhi which continues to make progress.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Crowded houses both on Saturday and Sunday testified to the excellence of the programme being shown this week at the Excelsior Cinematograph. The programme contains two star films of exceptional merit, "Satan," which depicts a great morality play, is inspired by Milton's great epic. It is a powerful play, acted by some of the most famous of Italian actors, and holds the audience spell-bound throughout. It is needless to say anything further in praise of this great film, which all who saw it on Saturday and Sunday pronounced it to be one of the very best films ever shown in Bombay. The other great attraction at the Excelsior this week is the second part of the film dealing with the journey to the South Pole of the ill-fated Scott Expedition. This part is even more interesting than the first, as it deals with the more exciting incidents of the Expedition. There are some other interesting films being shown this week besides those mentioned already.

The variety side of the programme is well represented by the famous French ballet dancers, Midlle. Benzoni and Midlle. Dorion, who appear in some very attractive dances.

The programme being shown this week at the Excelsior is one of the very best ever shown in Bombay, and those who have not yet seen it should make a point of doing during the week.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management of the Coronation Cinematograph are to be congratulated on the excellence of the new programme that is now running. The variety side of the programme is especially strong this week, with Miss Gertrude Mathews, Miss Evie Johnson, and Miss Lil Beresford in "rag-time" and character songs. The picture programme is extremely interesting, the star-film entitled "Tigris" being especially noteworthy. It is altogether an excellent programme which those in search of amusement should not miss the opportunity of seeing.

SUIT AGAINST CONTRACTORS' FIRM.

AGENT'S CLAIM FOR SALARY SETTLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Ladora B. Ameneg v. Sadan and Jaggannath.

Mr. Rangnekar and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Joshi and Mr. Munshi appeared for the defendant.

The plaint states that prior to September 1910 the 1st and 2nd defendants carried on business as contractors in partnership with one Siva Coorji. Siva Coorji died in July 1911 leaving the 3rd defendant as his sole heir. Prior to September 1910 this firm of contractors contracted to execute large dam works at Jamboli in the Kalyan District for the G. I. P. Ry. In September 1910 it was agreed between the plaintiff and the firm that the plaintiff should manage and supervise the works at Jamboli till their completion on a monthly salary of Rs. 300; and Rs. 300 were paid to the plaintiff immediately as the September salary in advance. The plaintiff continued to work for the firm till May 1911 and continued to draw from the said firm, not his whole salary, but only such sums as he was in need of. In May 1911 the plaintiff went on short leave and on his return on 25th May he was told that his services had been dispensed with, as the firm were going to close the Jamboli works. Believing this representation to be true he demanded from the firm the balance of his salary remaining unpaid. The firm however contended that his salary was Rs. 150 a month and not Rs. 300. Subsequently the plaintiff learnt that the Jamboli works were in progress and would continue till December 1912. The plaintiff contends that the firm contracted to employ him till the close of the Jamboli works; and, he claims from the defendants Rs. 3,635-12-0 being partly arrears of salary due to him and partly a sum by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and breach of contract.

The first and second defendants say that the plaintiff was never employed under any such agreement as alleged. He was previous to September 1910 employed at Rs 150 as a supervisor by the New Piece Goods Bazar Co. and he was distinctly told on his being employed by the firm in September, 1910 that he would be employed till the approach of the monsoon i.e., June 1911 and that his salary was to be Rs. 150 a month. The sum of Rs. 300 was paid to him as an advance as he was always in need of money, being a man of intemperate habits and not as the salary for September. The defendants also contend that the plaintiff was incompetent to perform his duties. The defendants say that the plaintiff has overdrawn Rs. 264-4-0 and counterclaim the same from the plaintiff. They submit that the suit is vexatious and should be dismissed.

The 3rd defendant did not put in any defence.

The suit was called on for hearing on Saturday, but the parties came to a settlement, the defendant agreeing to pay Rs. 1,110 to the plaintiff. A consent decree was accordingly made, each party bearing its own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Manekal and Tyabji.

Solicitors for the defendant: Sirao, Minocher and Hiralal.

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A stout texture in Khaki Paramatta.
Rs. 30 CASH
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Extra Quality Khaki Paramatta with full skirts and leather Buttons.
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Called Up Capital	"	15,00,000
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Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

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31st July "	"	52,35,000
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

DINWIDDY—On the 22nd July, at Maidstone, Kent, the wife of Capt. M. J. Dinwiddy, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), of a son.

ENGLEDOW—At Simla, Bahal Colliery, Jherria, 23rd July the wife of Richard D. Engledow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SANDEMAN—SOMERVILLE—On the 22nd July, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, by the Vicar, Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, M. A., Col, J. E. Sandeman, son of the late Major Gen. R. T. Sandeman, to Georgina Jarratt, daughter of the late Rev. Dudley Somerville, M. A., chaplain to his Majesty's Forces.

CREAGH—LESLIE.—On July 2nd, 1913, at St. James's Church, Picaddilly, by the Rev. H. W. Blackburne, Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. D. Creagh, M.V.O., 128th Pioneers, to Winifred Leslie, widow of Colonel A. E. Leslie, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Ruggles Fisher rector of Lyston.

DEATHS.

HUSBANDS—On the 9th August, at St. George's Hospital (of enteric), Percy Powell Husbands, (Messrs. Marsland and Price), aged 25.

FITY GIBBON.—At Jha Jha, 23rd July, Thomas John Carson-Lloyd Fitz Gibbon, age 63 years.

HUNT.—24th July, at his residence, 75, George Street, Limerick, Surgeon-Colonel Samuel Brad-shaw Hunt, I.M.S., retired), youngest son of the late Vere Hunt, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Friarstown, Co., Limerick, and of Ballisanode, Co., Tipperary, aged 73 years.

LONG.—Mrs. A. T. at Katanning, Western Australia, on the 9th of July, 1913.

PRICE.—At Allahabad, 23rd July Mrs. C. Price, widow, of the late Hony., Surgeon. W. R. Price, aged 80 years.

SAHIAR.—On 8th August, at Chowpati Road behind Wilson College, Bombay, Dr. K. N. Sahiar.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football.—Rovers Tournament Second Round. Bombay Gymkhana v Royal Scots.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3-30.

TUESDAY, August 12.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

THURSDAY, August 14.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum Street, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 11, 1913.

"PLEDGED TO ADVANCE."

There is much in Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget to which we should not care to subscribe. But it is largely marked by a sympathetic appreciation of the political needs of the country, and an evident anxiety that there should be no relaxation of the rate of advance, but rather a quickening of the pace and a stimulation of the spirit of co-operation with, and consultation of, the people in the Government of the country. Mr. Montagu uttered a timely and emphatic warning to those in the public service, whose number and influence are possibly greater than he supposes, who resent the obligation laid upon them to administer with regard to the views and wishes of the people, and "who regret the good old days when they were sent out to govern a people content to be governed, and lament that they have now to co-operate with the people in the Government of the people's own country." The number who have the courage to express that opinion, brutally and frankly, may be, as Mr. Montagu says, "few and decreasingly few," but a man of his quick comprehension and perception cannot be blind to the fact, that there is an insidious danger to all reform and progress in this country from the very much larger number of public servants, who, if they do not care to say so in so many words, are in their hearts in accord with the theory that the official can decide best what is good for the people and the country, and that the policy of the Administration should be to push ahead with what those who direct it for the time being believe to be good, regardless of the protests of the "discontented few," and without any reference at all to the possible views of the "voiceless millions." These people oppose a steady, if veiled, resistance to any sort of political progress which would weaken their power of initiation and control, or lay their policy open to amendment through public criticism, and, while presenting a superficial acquiescence in the policy of co-operation, seize every occasion that presents itself to minimise the influence which can be brought to bear upon the Administration through the channels which the recent reforms have opened. That this is no chimera there is very clear evidence to show. Lord Sydenham, during his Governorship of Bombay, was often concerned to exhibit a sympathy for the liberalising policy of recent years, which was never in accordance with the spirit that actually guided his administration. Since his departure, however, he has come out into the open—to the dismay of some of his friends—and told us, in phrases that have become famous, that the Government should be allowed to "go straight ahead," regardless of criticism in India and with a free hand from England. The Sydenham tradition still lives in Bombay, and not in Bombay alone, and, while we are not optimistic enough to suppose that Mr. Montagu's emphatic assertion, that "we do not want these men in India,"—and we hope that Lord Sydenham was there to hear it!—will altogether kill it, it supplies a timely corrective to a very mischievous propaganda in England, and a needed rebuke to certain reactionary elements in India. So far as his broad declaration of policy in this respect goes, indeed, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Montagu's statement, in which he sums up the problem of British rule in India:—

The problem in India is not the problem of material advancement, of increasing the prosperity, or of new public buildings. It is not even the problem of efficiency. It is the problem of government and co-operation, of giving Indians increasing opportunities in their own country and increasing assistance in the development of their capacity for local government and administration.

This is the direct negation of the Curzonian and Sydenham doctrines, which would sacrifice all those real and material advantages in the state of a people, to a fetish of efficiency and a standard of contentment to be decided for them by others. Mr. Montagu's declaration is a recognition, for the first time, we believe, fully and publicly made as regards India, that good Government does not begin and end with administrative efficiency and statistical prosperity, but that its true test is the satisfaction of the demands of the people themselves, through those channels, of which every modern civilised state avails itself in some form or another. If British rule in India is to justify itself, it must hasten on, as speedily as possible, to the attainment of a form which makes the satisfaction of the popular demand possible. It is inconceivable that there can now be any turning back, or that any future Government can recede from Mr. Montagu's declaration that "we are pledged to advance, and we mean to advance."

But while there is reason to be gratified at these general declarations of the Under-Secretary we confess to some misgiving when we go on to peruse those passages in which he deals with some of the problems of Indian administration in detail. His appreciation of the need for indigenous voluntary agencies to conduct a large amount of the detailed work in the Districts is entirely hopeful. A real devolution of authority to local bodies will, as Mr. Montagu says, "alone ensure our progress being real and complete." It is in fact the only solution of the problem of removing the pressure of bureaucratic authority, and, at the same time, giving the people some direct control over their own domestic affairs, and we trust that Mr. Montagu's statement is meant to be the precursor of a serious attempt to fulfil the promise of a genuine scheme of local self-government—a promise which dates from the days of Lord Ripon, whose admirable intentions in this respect have been so long foiled by the emasculating policy of the bureaucracy. But when Mr. Montagu goes on to ask "how can the District Officer entrust the details of his work to voluntary assistants, if his Local Government is always asking him detailed questions on matters for which he ought to be responsible, and how can the Local Government forbear to worry, if the Government at Delhi is always interfering with the discretion of the local officers?" and so on until he comes down to a suggestion of unnecessary interference by Parliament, he suggests that he has in mind a very different sort of devolution from what is required and to that for which India is looking. India does not want any more of District Boards and such like bodies in leading strings; the country has been in that stage for some time, with anything but edifying or profitable results, and it is time that these local bodies were released from the domination of the District Officer, which has the result of destroying all initiative, crushing the enthusiasm and interest of the best men, and producing a board or council, which, more or less, acts at the bidding of the Magistrate-Chairman, or his nominee. There is no need for the District Officer to be worried with detailed questions "for which he ought to be responsible," if the Government will do what it ought to do and make these bodies really responsible local authorities. Once this is done the problem of keeping them within their proper limits, ensuring a minimum of efficiency and the prevention of abuses, need present no greater difficulty to the Government in India, than it does to the Local Government Board in England. If decentralisation is to be urged as a reason for freeing the District Officer from all control and giving him generally a free hand, as Mr. Montagu seems to plead, India will be safer without it. As we said the other day, where administrative officers wield such large powers, as they do in India, to minimise the power of ultimate control by the Local Government, the Imperial Government, the Secretary of State and Parliament in turn, would be highly dangerous. We are quite unmoved by Mr. Montagu's hackneyed plea on behalf of "the indefatigable work of exiled men in lonely stations." There is too much whining of this sort. All Europeans in this country are "exiled" in the same sense. But they come here with their eyes open and are mostly very glad to be here. We do not believe the European official in this country bears a greater burden of work or responsibility than the average business man, and many of them have a much more easy and luxurious time. There is no more reason why they should be released from wholesome control, than the business man who has to deal with a head office or a Board of Directors at Home. That there is need for decentralisation and a certain relaxation of complicated routine in regard to small details is undoubted, but this must not be turned into an excuse for succumbing to the dangerous doctrine of non-interfe ce with the man on the spot.

Mr. Montagu again displays som confusion of thought when he talks of the tens of millions who "never aspire to share in the Government of the country" in his concluding passage:—

If anything I have said to-night tends to secure for one section of the Indian community a further instalment in the realization of its just and proper ambitions and for the other a more personal and elastic understanding of their rule, and for the public servants some due recognition of their loyal and unsparing service by the removal of any existing potential causes of discontent, then I shall feel that I have not wasted the time of the House.

Mr. Montagu seems to have been infected by the insidious tendency to treat what are known as the educated community and the voiceless millions as separate entities, instead of two sympathetic parts of one constitution. This is a sort of policy of *Divide et Impera*, which is as dangerous and unwise as that other one to which the Under-Secretary referred in another connection. In the intermediary stages of political evolution through which every country must pass on the road to the goal of an ultimate free democracy, the educated community must largely voice and represent the aims and needs of the voiceless millions. It is often forgotten that there were voiceless millions in England until very recent times, and the claim of a privileged aristocracy to act as their interpreter as against the educated middle-classes met with a short shrift when the struggle came. This is a fact which a good Liberal like Mr. Montagu should bear in mind. The claim of an alien bureaucracy to know better than an indigenous educated middle-class what the people of the country want, is familiar enough, but there is no evidence to substantiate it, and the better guarantee for a sympathetic administration is to accept the co-operation and guidance of the vocal classes without reserve.

MR. BAPTISTA'S MOTION.

We cannot congratulate the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the way it has treated Mr. Baptista's suggestion, which was calculated to remove difficulties from the paths of councillors who do not believe that all conscious compunction is so many problems in casuistry unworthy of consideration by superior men of practical affairs. There is such a thing as an uneasy doubt occuring to a public man of high moral principles, who happens to have to safeguard two sets of interests which do not take their course on parallel lines. It can hardly be contended that the interests of the Municipality and the interests of the Tramways Company always coincide in their entirety. And the Corporator who is also a large shareholder of the Company would often find himself in a situation imposing on him the obligation of choosing between two courses, either of which would prejudice the other or do violence to his conscience. The only safe course open to him would be to renounce steering altogether and so avoid both Scylla and Charybdis. But if the man of action, to whom the public look for counsel, if not personal lead, has to act the anchorite on each such occasion, he ceases to justify his existence. The special pleading that, because the English Parliament tolerates certain similar practices therefore the Bombay Corporation should consent to their perpetuity is unfortunate. Everyone knows the difficulty of getting a question affecting the big Railway companies impartially treated in the House of Commons. There is no parallel between the case of the conflicting claims which may prejudice a Tramway Company shareholder, who is also a member of the Corporation, and an individual property-owner; as a moment's intelligent reflection will show. The Tramway and Gas Companies are the repositories of the Corporation's confidence in the enjoyment of monopolies of vast public importance, and it is obvious that circumstances and considerations may arise which could have no existence in the case of private individuals.

IND ARITIME TRADE.

Mr. Punnett, the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, might have applied to the Commissioner for his useful Report on maritime trade to be printed in bolder type, and he himself might, with great advantage to his compilation, have relegated to the end all statistical tables and given a continuous narrative of the activity of the seaborne trade, about which he has much to say of informing value. With the loss of the figures the Report would lose its backbone, but when they are allowed, as here, to interrupt the compiler's observations they do not tend to attract more readers. Of the total number of steamships entering the port of Karachi in the last official year, 821 were British and 41 German, other trading nationalities being insignificantly represented. The completion of the numerous irrigation schemes in the Punjab add to arable area and ensure a growth in the trade of Karachi. In imports the enormous advances in sugar and cotton and piece-goods are remarkable, the former being only four per cent. behind Bombay. There is quite a demand for biscuits and cakes amongst Indians, and the imports of them are the largest yet recorded. As regards oil, Russia has been the largest supplier, the Standard Oil Company preferring to make its purchases there to importing from the United States. In dyes and colours there is noticable a keener competition so that the German manufactures quote one rate for shipments to either Bombay or Karachi. It seems the American Singer is overshadowed in Sind by numerous rivals in Germany, which "has sprung up to the top with sixty-one per cent of the total trade" though it marks a decrease of one per cent. from the previous year. The Beam trade which was in a manner the monopoly of Britain for the previous five years, has fallen into the hands of Belgium owing to the lower rates of the latter. Mr. Punnett finds it "gratifying to note the United Kingdom still retains the larger percentage of the totals, leading with seventy-one per cent"—the paper and stationary market. While the British Empire's share in the total trade with Sind fell from 57.68 per cent. to 54.41, there was an increase of 3.27 per cent. in the total trade with foreign countries. It is curious that Belgium here stands first and Germany second. How the international commercial relations are affected by the mandates of autocrats is illustrated by the slump in the gold and silver thread trade due, it is believed, "to an embargo put by His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan against the import of imitation silver and silver-gilt thread."

DAY BY DAY.

The Late Mrs. Seely.

Mrs. Seely, the wife of the Secretary for War, whose death is announced was the daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Henry Crichton, and a granddaughter of the third Earl of Erne. The Crichtons and Seelys are both Hampshire families, the family residence of the former being Netley Castle, Southampton, and of the latter Brooke Lodge, Isle of Wight. When Colonel Seely in 1900 stood as a candidate—he was then a Conservative—for the Isle of Wight, during his absence in the Boer War, Mrs. Seely took the most active part in the election, making speeches and doing indefatigable work as a canvasser. Her family are strongly Conservative, as is also still that of her husband, in spite of the latter's defection. Sir Henry Critchton is an enthusiastic volunteer and was closely associated with his son-in-law for many years as an officer of Hampshire volunteers. It was as Commander of the detachment of the regiment, of which his father-in-law was Colonel, that nel Seeley went to South Africa.

The Agriculture of Roumania.

Some interesting facts concerning the economic position of Roumania are given in the "Revue des Francais" by M. Georges Blondel. Roumania, in spite of the enormous growth of the manufacturing and mining industries since 1866, remains pre-eminently an agricultural country. Of the total population of seven millions, no less than four-fifths are engaged in agriculture. According to official statistics the gross value of the agricultural production of Roumania amounted in 1912 to 54 millions sterling. In 1911 the figure was 56 millions, and in 1910 52 millions. The yearly wheat-crop is valued at 18 millions; maize at 10 millions; wine at £3,250,000; and root-crops at £2,400,000. The average value of the crops per acre is £2 10s. Roumania is still, above all, a country of large estates. One-half the cultivated soil belongs to 1,563 proprietors, who are for the most part Greeks or Jews and extremely heavy in their demands upon the peasants.

How to Wear the Kilt.

Scotchmen in India—except in the Army—do not often wear the kilt, but they will be interested to hear that Lord Lovat, Lord Seafield, the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Lochiel (Mr. Cameron of Lochiel), and others, have assisted the Inverness Kilt Society in drawing up rules for the correct wearing of the Highland dress. They state:

The kilt is to touch the centre of the kneecap in front, and great care must be taken that the kilt is not lower on one side than the other. The lower part of the belted plaid is exactly to reach to the bottom of the kilt. The hose are to be worn one inch higher than the centre of the calf of the leg (a good guide is to get the top of the hose just below the small bone on the outside of the leg, below the kneecap.) There should be about the breadth of the hand between the top of the hose and the bottom of the kilt.

"Bengal Educational Journal."

The "Bengal Educational Journal" publishes for this month an exceedingly interesting number, dealing mainly with the Future of University Work in India, and the Social Life of Students. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Professor J. C. Bose of Presidency College write articles on the future of the University. The Rev. W. H. G. Holmes, of the Oxford Mission, speaks on social life. An article on this subject from Mr. Holmes, who gives the European point of view, is followed by an article written by a senior student, Presidency College, which gives the Indian point of view. Both these articles are of the greatest interest. The number is profusely illustrated, with the usual features in addition to the above-mentioned special articles.

Plague Returns.

There was only one death from plague reported in Bombay City out of a total mortality of 63 from all causes, during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Sunday. The total mortality during the corresponding period of last year was 107 and during that of the year before 81. There was one attack of small-pox, but no cases of cholera were reported during the same period.

KAISER AND BALKANS.

PEACE DUE TO HIS MAJESTY.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 10.

The King of Rumania telegraphed to the Kaiser, thanking him for his loyal friendship and saying that the fact that the peace will be final is due to him.

The Kaiser replied warmly congratulating the King of Rumania on the splendid success of the wise statesmanlike policy of Rumania and expressing great satisfaction to himself that he was able to contribute to the result. The Kaiser rejoices at their mutual co-operation in the cause of peace.

King Charles again replied thanking the Kaiser for his effective share in events so significant to Rumania.

KAISER DECORATES GREEK KING.

The Kaiser has appointed King Constantine of Greece to be a German Field Marshal, and has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on M. Majorescu, the President of the Bukharest Peace Conference.

END OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 9.

The Conference has concluded. It is now stated that a treaty will be signed at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Greece and Servia have reserved the right to submit the question of indemnity to the Hague Court of Arbitration.

PEACE SIGNED.

GREAT BANQUET AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

BUKHAREST, August 10.

Peace was signed this morning.

The conclusion of peace was celebrated last night by a grand banquet at the Foreign Office. All the delegates and their assistants were present. M. Majorescu, welcoming them, thanked the delegates of the Christian Balkan States for accomplishing an agreement so full of promise for the future of the States and signifying new great force in Europe.

M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, replied, paying a tribute to King Carol and M. Majorescu for their generous share in the emancipation of the Balkan people and hoping that Rumania would ever remain the head of the nations they represented.

AUSTRIA AND WAR.

INCREASE IN ARMY AND NAVAL ESTIMATES.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

The newspaper. "Zeit" affirms that the additional expenditure necessitated by the contemplated increase in the Austrian Army will exceed one and a half milliards of kronen, while the cost of mobilisation on account of the Balkan War will require an appropriation of at least six hundred million kronen. The usual Army estimates will be increased till 1918 to 550 millions of kronen and the Naval estimates to 175 millions of kronen. The latter is required to cover the proposed expenditure on new construction.

POWERS AND PEACE.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CLAIMS TO REVISE TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Russian and Austrian Notes reserving the right to revise the Treaty were read at the Bukharest Conference yesterday. A declaration by Bulgaria was also read that the Austrian and Russian claim to revision decided her to sign the treaty, in the hope that the Powers would secure an improvement in her position.

Bulgaria's unexpected decision to demobilise ascribed to her reliance on the Powers to compel the Turks to retire behind the Enos-Midia line.

Conflicting views of the Powers regarding the Peace Treaty and especially the ownership of Kavalla, are revealed in a polemic which has broken out in the French and Russian Press. The "Temps" is astonished at Russia's attitude regarding Kavalla and warns Russia of the consequence of following Austria's lead.

"FRANCE HAS DESERTED US."

RUSSIAN PAPERS ACCUSE FRANCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The "Novoe-Vermya" says that France is pursuing chimeras and is sacrificing the Franco-Russian Alliance, the bases of which must be revised.

The Russian journal "Retch" says that "France has deserted us owing to phantom considerations regarding the Mediterranean policy."

GREEK JUBILATION.

FORTS FIRE SALUTE OF 101 GUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

King Constantine has conferred on M. Venizelos the Grand Cross of the Saviour, and has ordered a salute of 101 guns to be fired in all the forts in Greece to celebrate the conclusion of peace. The wildest enthusiasm prevails in Athens.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is announced in Bukharest that Bulgaria has waived her claim to Kavalla, and that the peace treaty will be signed on Monday. It is further stated that Rumania will begin to demobilize forthwith.

GREECE'S "CONQUEROR KING."

ATHENS, Aug. 9.

King Constantine has ordered all forts from the Dardanelles to Salonika, and from Janina to the Adriatic, to fire a salute of 101 guns. The Greek press is filled with ecstasies of loyalty, and refers to King Constantine as the Glorious Conqueror King. The papers promise the king the most fevent welcome when he returns to the capital.

CHOLERA AMONG RUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, August 10.

There were 389 cases of cholera in the Rumanian Army, 129 deaths and 425 suspected cases up to 8th inst.

KAISER'S JUBILEE.

AMNESTY FOR 24,000 PRISONERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

On the occasion of the Emperor's jubilee 24,000 prisoners received an amnesty.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

ADMIRAL TSENG'S SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, August 9.

Improvement in the situation here is illustrated by the announcement of the Refugee Relief Committee that no more subscriptions are needed.

The camps will be broken up in a few days.

Admiral Tseng has now fairly cleared out Kiangnan and Nanten districts.

SUN-YAT-SEN AND HUANGHSING

TOKIO, August 10.

The Chinese rebel leader Huanghsing has landed at Nagasaki.

Sun-Yat-Sen has landed secretly at Kobe.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir George Dartnell.

(Maj.-Genl. Sir John George Dartnel. K.C.B., C.M.B., was born in London (Ontario) in 1838 and entered the Army in 1855. Retiring in 1869, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Natal Volunteer and Mounted Police Forces in 1874. The deceased was a veteran of note and had served with the Central India Field Force during the Mutiny, being severely wounded, and mentioned in despatches, and winning the medal with clasp and the brevet of Major. His other services were:—Bhootan Expedition as A.D.C. to Major-Genl. Tombs (medal and clasp); Zulu War, 1879 (medal); Basuto War 1880 (medal); Boer War, 1881; South Africa, 1899-1901 (despatches twice, medal and clasps). He married a daughter of Justice C. Steer, of the Calcutta High Court.)

GOVERNMENT AND MARCONI.

OPPOSITION AMENDME T REJECTED.

CONTRACT RATIFIED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Masterman moved that the House approve the second Marconi contract.

He said the Admiralty was reluctant to undertake wireless telegraphy, but that if no reasonable private offer had been received the Government would certainly have undertaken the work itself. He hoped that the question would be discussed free from passion.

Sir Henry Norman and Sir George Marks, both Liberals, criticized the contract.

Lord Robert Cecil moved the official Opposition amendment, which disapproved the contract in the absence of the report of anybody independent of Government.

Mr. Samuel made a lengthy defence of the contract and dwelt on the difficulties of a State undertaking, adducing the example of the South African Government, which, after investigating other systems, had asked to be allowed to participate in the contract.

After Mr. Bonar Law had criticized the contract, Mr. Asquith defended it declaring that the Government would remain free to use any improvements science could suggest.

The amendment was rejected by 221 to 140 and the contract ratified by 210 to 148.

APPEALS FOR MERCY.

EX-GOVERNORS JUSTIFY PROCEDURE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 9.

Sir John Hewett, in a letter to the "Times" on the subject of the Sitapur case, defends the existing Indian procedure. He cites cases in which appeals against acquittal, notably of police officers, have succeeded.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in a letter to the "Times," asks how far the new principle of Lord Crewe of encouraging officials to shirk responsibility is to be carried.

He says that on Lord Crewe's principle the Magistrate at Cawnpore should have hidden until he received a telegraphic order from the Lieutenant-Governor, who should have consulted the Government of India, and the Governor-General, in his turn, should have sought orders from Lord Crewe.

BRITISH TRADE IN JULY.

INCREASED EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The increase in exports for July amounted to £5,177,848, and in imports to £3,487,253.

In the former, the principal increases were: Cotton manufactures, £614,380; wool, a quarter million, and new ships, three-quarters million.

In the latter, the chief increases were food, drink and tobacco, 1¾ millions, and timber, 1¼ millions.

THE LATE COLONEL CODY.

KING GEORGE'S SYMPATHY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The King has sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Cody and her family.

SEMI-MILITARY FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Colonel Cody will be interred in the military cemetery at Aldershot on Monday. The funeral will be of a semi-military character, soldiers volunteering to take part.

LINKING OF RUSSO-JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.

The Telegraphic Administration has begun negotiations with Japan to link up the Russian lines with the Japanese lines in Korea and Sakhalin. It has been decided to erect a number of wireless stations in Kamchatka and Sakhalin and also at Krasnovodsk and Potiba.

FLOODS IN WEST BENGAL.

280 MILES UNDER WATER.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

APPALLING SCENES AT BURDWAN.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 10.

The monsoon this year is unprecedented, and in this extraordinary monsoon depression has followed depression treading on each other's heels and cyclone has succeeded cyclone. From the Deccan to Darjeeling, from Orissa to Assam one reads of floods, derailments, landslips and the rest. The floods in Bengal and Behar were awful. A fortnight ago Assam was under water, desolating a large tract of country and making thousands homeless.

In West Bengal a most disastrous flood has taken place. The whole country from Dinapore to Burdwan, a distance of about 280 miles is under water, the depth of water varying from three to six feet. South of Buxar, the country lying on both sides of the railway lines is entirely under water. In some places, only the tops of trees and huts are visible. The Sone near Dinapore is in very high flood and if it continues raining as at present, it will not be surprising if the river should burst its banks. Thousands of villagers have been rendered homeless and it is feared there has been great loss of life. It is said that the roar of the floods can be heard for some miles around. Water is evidently flowing in a south-easterly direction.

BURDWAN ISOLATED.

The scenes at Burdwan were appalling to a degree. The whole town was under six feet of water and entirely cut off from the outer world. The station which stands a little higher than the town was the only part not inundated. On platforms a few hundred famished, terror-stricken people, men, women and children, were sitting in long rows. Some of them wearing an expression of hopeless resignation and others bemoaning their fate in piteous accents. These people were mostly railway employees who being quartered only a short distance away from the station had been able to make a hurried escape from their houses before the intervening space has become impossible. But their lot was a happy one compared with that of the inhabitants of Burdwan.

CAUGHT LIKE RATS IN A TRAP.

The population of Burdwan is somewhere about thirty thousand and of this number only two hundred at the very outside managed to reach the station. The rest were caught like rats in a trap, for disaster overtook them swiftly while they slept. The only thing they could do to save their lives was to get on to the roofs of their houses and this is the perilous position in which thousands of them have been in since the early hours of this morning. Night fell and they were still there hopelessly isolated, with neither food nor drink and until the floods have subsided there they will have to remain if they can. It is apprehended the deathroll must be heavy.

PASSENGERS' NARRATIVES.

Consternation prevailed at Howrah station when a large number of men and women came in from Burdwan town by the first train this morning.

Some of them narrated an account of the floods at Burdwan and adjoining places, stating that the town was flooded by the Damodar river embankment giving way owing to heavy rain.

One of the refugees residing near Purana hospital, Burdwan, said that he with his brother and his family, seeing the place close to their house at Burdwan station waist deep under water, immediately left that place for Howrah by the first down train. They were followed by many belonging to Burdwan town who told them that the town was also under water. The court compound was also under water.

TRAINS HELD UP.

On further enquiry it was ascertained that the line between Khana and Burdwan stations was washed away and that all trains are held up.

A special train conveying the Traffic Manager, the District Superintendent and about half a dozen signallers left for Burdwan this morning at about 10 a.m.

Heavy rain is reported to have occurred in Behar yesterday, and this was probably caused by the swelling of the Damodar which rises in the Rajmahal hills.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY E. I. R.

The East Indian Railway has issued the following statement:—

Owing to the bursting of the Damodar river bund, about 14 miles above Burdwan, the E. I. Railway main line above Burdwan is flooded for a distance of three miles or more.

The train service between Burdwan and Thana will be suspended until the floods subside and arrangements have been made to divert the principal mail and passenger trains via Adra and Asonsol.

The down postal special and 4 Down Bombay mail will run to-day via Asonsol over the B.-N. Railway and also No. 1 Up Punjab mail and no 17 Up passenger.

No. 1 Up Punjab mail will take the Bombay mails and the Bombay and Desra Down passengers and will start from Howrah at 9-36 p.m. Calcutta time, to-night.

Arrangements are also being made with the B.-N. Railway to divert as many goods and coal wagons as possible by the B.-N. Railway route.

BREACHES ON THE GRAND CHORD.

Owing to breaches on the Grand Chard and a serious washaway at Dhanbaid and large accumulations of loaded wagons, coal-loading at collieries served by the E. I. Railway is being temporarily suspended. Asansol will practically run the usual daily train service for up-country via the main line, while there will be the usual local passenger services between Howrah and Memari and also on the Loop Line.

The civil authorities have decided that for the present no passengers are to be conveyed by train to Burdwan.

Breaches are also reported on the newly constructed Bandel-Barharwa branch line.

ENGLISH MAIL DELAYED.

The English mail has been delayed and the traffic in both the departments, passenger and goods, are seriously impeded by the breaking of a bund of the Damoodar river at a point near Burdwan. Several villages are reported to have been swept away by the flood and a portion of Burdwan station is under water. The railway lines at Burdwan and some miles beyond are submerged. A portion of a branch line of the B.-N. Railway near Asansol has been washed away but the breach was under repairs to-day and the line will be in running order to-morrow. The Agent, the Divisional Traffic Manager and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway proceeded by a special train to Burdwan.

Early in the afternoon a special train carrying a large quantity of rice and other foodstuffs was despatched from Howrah station to the scene of the disaster. The reason for the despatch of these provisions was due to complaints from the railway employees and others in the neighbourhood of Asansol that they were starving.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST NEW YORK GOVERNOR.

"SPECULATING WITH ELECTORAL FUNDS."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON Aug. 10.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, is being charged with speculating wholesale with electoral funds. A committee of the New York Legislature is investigating the case and examining stockbrokers and others.

Governor Sulzer affirms that the action is mere malice on the part of Tammany.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

HERTZOGITE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENERAL BOTHA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8.

General Hertzog is preparing a new campaign with the declared object to depose General Botha from the Premiership and to substitute a neutral leader who will include General Botha and Hertzog in his Cabinet, or exclude both.

The followers of General Botha suspect the Hertzogites of coquetting with the Labour party. If these two parties attack the Government the Unionist party will probably support General Botha.

RAILWAY SMASH.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO EXCURSION TRAIN.

EIGHT CASUALTIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Two people were killed and six injured if an accident which occurred on the Great Western line at Yeovil.

The accident was due to an excursion train from Paddington over-running another train.

MAGNIFICENT RESCUE WORK.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

These injured in the Yeovil collision are in a serious condition. Magnificent rescue work was performed in heart-rending conditions, amid the ruins of the telescoped coach.

The official statement says that it was a light engine which ran into the excursion train.

R. LLOYD GEORGE AT SUTTON ASHFIELD.

"DAY OF RECKONING" FOR THE TORIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 10.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the blessings of the Insurance Act to ten thousand Notts miners at Sutton Ashfield yesterday. He said the day of reckoning was coming for the Tories, who stoned, reviled and spat on the Act which was doing the work of "The Man of Nazareth." Much remained to be done before poverty and privation were driven from our proud country. The Liberals had relieved the aged workers from poverty and were now attacking sweating and intemperance. They were about to march on the central position where land monopoly was entrenched. The struggle would be fierce but, "with the people helping, we shall truimph."

CAWNPORE RIOT ENQUIRY.

PROMINENT MOSLEM LEADERS ON THE SPOT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, August 9.

The total number of the arrested in connection with the mosque riot was 171. Of these forty boys were released on the same day. Late in the evening, 27 persons were discharged on 6th August, and 104 persons are still under arrest. The trial is fixed for Wednesday, the 13th instant, but it is likely that the police will apply for another short remand. It is stated that Mr. Bays, Barrister of Allahabad, will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Several prominent Mohomedan gentlemen, including Mr. Wasir Hasan, Secretary of the All India Moslem League, and others from various parts of the country have during the last few days come to Cawnpore. To-day's arrivals include Messrs Mahomed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade," Shoukat Ali, General Secretary of the Anjuman Khulam Kaaba (Servants of the Kaaba), Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sharif, Barrister of Calcutta. All these these were allowed to visit the injured in the hospital and those under arrest in the jail. A fund has been started in aid of the dependents of those killed and injured and for the defence of the prisoners under arrest, and it is said that the fund will exceed a lakh of rupees.

His Honour the Liutenant-Governor, who was due here this morning, has altered his programme, and will now reach here to-morrow morning, stopping here till Monday.

The idea of waiting upon His Honour with a formal deputation has apparently been dropped, though it is reported that the Hon. the Raja of Mahmoodabad reached Cawnpore this afternoon and had a long interview with Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, District Magistrate. Among those still under arrest are four prominent members of the Moslem community, *viz.*, Moulana Abdul Quadir Azad Subham, and Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, trustees, conveners and speakers at the last Sunday's meeting, and Hafiz Abu Said Khan and Mahommad Yasin.

The enquiry is in the hands of Khan Bhadur Habib Ullah, Deputy Superintendent of Police. A section of the local press strongly urged that the enquiry into the case should be entrusted to competent police officers from outside.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, to express their heartfelt sorrow at the sad occurrence in connection with the Cawnpore Mosque.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

MEXICO-AMERICAN COMPLICATION.

MR. LIND'S MISSION UNWELCOME.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

President Wilson was much surprised at the receipt of a message from the Mexican Government declaring that if Mr. Lind did not produce his credentials as adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico, accompanied by the recognition of the Republic, his presence would not be acceptable in Mexico.

After conferring with President Wilson, Mr. Bryan issued a statement declaring that the President was entirely within his rights in sending Mr. Lind. Mr. Bryan assumes that the mission will not be regarded as unfriendly when its character is understood.

The American papers regard the situation as critical, and are discussing the possibility of war.

UNITED STATES ANXIOUS.

HUERTA'S PLEDGES.

LONDON, August 10.

The progress of Mr. Lind to Mexico is being watched most anxiously by the United States in view of the possibility of an affront to President Wilson's unofficial envoy which might involve the United States in war. President Wilson outlined his policy to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday evening. It is understood that the United States merely intends to call on President Huerta to carry out the pledges he gave when he succeeded the late President Madero, namely, to hold a prompt election with a view to establishing a Constitutional Government.

MR. LIND LANDS AT VERA CRUZ.

LATER.

Mr. Lind landed at Vera Cruz yesterday evening and proceeded to the United States Consulate. The population was perfectly quiet.

FRONTIER INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

TWENTY-SIX KILLED OUTRIGHT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD August 10.

A curious instance of inter-tribal fighting has just been reported from Wazirstan. On 3rd August the Spinkama Mahsuds and the Tori Khel had arranged to hold a Jirgha to settle some small differences. As the Mahsuds approached the settlement of the Tori Khel, the fighting men of the latter left to guard their villages, but it was thought that an attack that was intended. They accordingly opened fire and a fight lasting all night followed. The Tori Khel were assisted by some of their near neighbours, the Manza Khel and Maddar Khel, the latter having a petty quarrel with the Spinkama Mahsuds. The casualties cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is believed 26 men were killed outright and several wounded.

KOWAKURI POLITICAL DACOITY.

SEARCHES LEAD TO SEIZURE OF ARMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Several houses at Madaripur, Kulpaddi, Ishibpur, Khalia and Khairbhanga were simultaneously searched by the police in connection with the Kowakuri political dacoity. At Khaibhanga in the house of Romoni Dass a military bugle was found and in his dispensary at Khalia a sword stick, letters and papers were seised, as the result of which Romini and Kaliprosad were arrested yesterday. Other accused on bail were taken in police custody. Romini has also been sent up under Section 19 for possessing arms without a license.

MOVEMENTS FOR JANUARY MANOEUVRES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

Several of the regiments taking part in the January manoeuvres at Pacca will be moving in relief and be intercepted on their way. Thus the 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, at Shwebo in Upper Burma, are, under orders for Chaubatia, 17th Infantry at Manipur are to move to Lucknow, while the 75th Carnatic Infantry at Fort William go to Manipur. The 113th Infantry at Dessa are to go to Dibrugarh, relieving the 114th Infantry who go from Dibrugarh to Fort William.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

UNION DEPUTATION TO MR. ASQUITH.

"QUESTION FOR PEOPLE TO DECIDE."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 8.

Mr. Asquith to-day received a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage.

He said he did so because their pacific law-abiding methods contrasted strikingly with the disorderly criminal proceedings, with which they had unhappily become familiar.

Mr. Asquith claimed that the Government had kept faith with the women. The whole question was one for the people, who must decide. Then if their verdict was favourable, no political combination in the world could prevent their success and their most determined opponents would be the first to bow to that decision.

ALLEGED TORTURE AND EXTORTION.

MALABAR POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The first of the three cases in which Head Constable Sankar Panikar and several constables are charged with wrongful confinement, extortion, etc., closed yesterday in the Sessions Court, Calicut after a three days' trial.

In the first case the head constable alone was charged, the indictment being that in May last he enquired *sub rosa* into a case of theft of paddy, arrested several persons and extorted money from one Velu Nair and others, and that he did not record the arrest or the subsequent proceedings. The committing magistrate disbelieved the evidence as to torture and committed the accused on charges of extortion and wrongful confinement.

The defence was that the charge was the outcome of enmity.

The motives of most of the prosecution witnesses were questioned and several material improbablities in their story were pointed out.

The assessors found that extortion had been proved: The first assessor found that the accused might be guilty of wrongful confinement, and the second assessor returned a finding of "Guilty of wrongful confinement."

The Judge said that he would pronounce judgment along with the two other connected cases.

An interesting feature of the sessions trial was that, after the Public Prosecutor had closed his address, counsel for the defence having complained of the indefiniteness of the charge he had met, the charge was amended in respect of the dates on which the alleged offences were committed.

R. I. M. LAUNCH DISAPPEARS.

HOOGHLY SCOURED BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND MURSHIDABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The river police authorities of Calcutta have received information that the steam launch Clytie despatched from the Royal Indian Marine dockyards at Kidderpore on 13th ultimo to Murshidabad has not reached its destination.

This launch had been sent here for repairs and its non-appearance at Murshidabad is naturally causing the authorities of that place a good deal of anxiety.

She was scheduled to arrive there on July 16th.

A Sub-Inspector of Police from Murshidabad was sent on July 31st in another launch to search for the missing boat and after patiently scouring the river between the two places for some days he was unable to obtain any information whatever in relation to the vessel.

She had on board at the time of leaving Calcutta a serang and the usual Indian crew. Enquiries are still being made.

THE ASSAULT ON A STATION MASTER.

MR. MERCER LET OFF WITH A FINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CUDDAPAH, August 9.

The case in which Mr. S. G. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Arkoman, was charged with house-breaking and hurt on the complaint of Margam Iyer, late Assistant Station Master at Settigunta, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Bryant, I. C. S. First Class Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. Mercer was convicted and fined Rs. 300, and out of the amount Rs. 150 was ordered to be paid to Margam Iyer as compensation.

The accused was acquitted of house-breaking on the ground that he was protected by Section 122 of the Railway Act.

DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA PORT.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

SPEECH BY MR. SHORROCK.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

At a Conference held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last evening, Mr. Shorrock, in moving a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the policy of the development of Calcutta, said when more than one hundred years ago the Directors of the Hon. East India Company, transferred their centre of control in the East from Fort St. George to Fort William in Bengal, they acted upon the axiom that the trade and commerce of a great agricultural country like India must eventually be concentrated in that seaport to which the produce of the country would naturally gravitate through the line of least resistance. It was quickly and clearly recognised even in those days that Calcutta as a commercial centre and port enjoyed the advantages that were and have been since shared by no other large Indian coastal town. Calcutta was, as she is to-day, an inland seaport immune from attack by sea from hostile fleets sailing in the blue water. The city was central in its geographical position, and in consequence was and is well adapted for the financial and commercial administrative control of the whole of India. It lay close to the junction of India's two greatest navigable rivers and thereby commanded, as it continues to do to-day, in an era of railways and minima rates, the produce of the fertile plains and valleys watered by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. If you will study the map you will find that no other seaport in India can claim so rich and at the same time so accessible a hinterland.

SOME PHYSICAL DISADVANTAGES.

But Providence which has given Calcutta her dominating position has denied to her in these modern times certain natural conditions pertaining to a great seaport and it is only by constant employment of artificial and scientific means that our city can rely upon developing, extending and improving her actual shipping facilities in order to keep pace with the ever increasing demands of the trade of the country. The issue which is before this Conference this afternoon is a plain one but it involves grave consequences. Stated briefly, the question is shall this Conference recommend the Government of Bengal to appoint a small Commission to examine into the present policy of development into the administration and into all other matters connected with the port of Calcutta that have recently been the subject of public criticism and discussion? I think it is generally recognized that the burden of responsibility in advising Government in regard to what should be done about the port rests with those Calcutta citizens who are engaged in commerce and trade. That is the reason why, you, as the representatives of Calcutta's public institutions and of every industry and transport interest on this side of India, have been called together to deliberate and advise Government in regard to this Commission.

CALCUTTA'S TRUSTEESHIP FOR NORTH AND N.-E. INDIA.

But although as I say the honourable burden of responsibility rests with Calcutta, Calcutta has got to think of more than herself in matters affecting shipping facilities, for she is in the position of a trustee not only for the province of Bengal, but for the whole of northern and north-eastern India who look to her to give them the cheapest and quickest means of getting their produce into the markets of the world and the promptest handling and despatch of the imports they receive in exchange. It is therefore impossible to approach these great problems from the standpoint of anyone particular trade or industry. Conflicting issues must be settled on broad Imperial lines. Vested interests must be equitably compromised for the public good and any existing or new policy of development must be adopted for all time and inflexibly persisted in throughout the coming years, brushing aside if necessary isolated schemes of improvement which may possess intrinsic merits in themselves but which do not co-ordinate with the rest of the programme as a whole.

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

It is not however for this Conference to come to any conclusions this afternoon upon the problems of policy or other practical issues involved. All we have to decide to-day as the representatives of trading interests that cover the greater part of India is: Do we think the time has come for the whole of our port problems to be threshed out afresh by a small Commission of enquiry as suggested, and will the findings and conclusions of that Commission enjoy our confidence? That is the only issue before this Conference this afternoon. Finally, I may add that it is probable if this Conference decides to recommend a Commission and if the Government appoint that Commission, the conclusions thereof will be against referred to another Conference similarly constituted to this one before being dealt with by Government, so that the whole trade of this side of India will be fully consulted and will have every opportunity of discussing the conclusions of the Commission before any definite action be taken.

In connection with the request by the Government of Bengal and at the initiation of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a conference of non-official gentlemen and Railway, Port and Municipal authorities to consider the proposed appointment of a Government Commission to investigate the question of the development of the Port of Calcutta and of all transport facilities connected with it, was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last evening. In the absence of the President of the Chamber the Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock took the chair and there was a large attendance.

The following resolution, moved by the Chairman and supported by representatives of different trades, was unanimously adopted:—"Whereas it is in the opinion of this conference urgently necessary that a full and complete investigation should be made into the question of the general policy of development of the Port of Calcutta and of transport and all other facilities connected therewith; be it hereby resolved that this Conference strongly recommend that the Government of Bengal should appoint forthwith a small investigating authority or commission to consist of six members empowered to deal comprehensively with the whole question and that such commission shall include an officer of Government to act as president, the President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce, another commercial member to be selected by that Chamber, a railway expert and an officer experienced in Port affairs.

DACCA'S NEW MUSEUM.

CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The inauguration of the Dacca Museum took place last evening at the rooms allotted to it by Government in the Secretariat building. Lord and Lady Carmichael, Sir William Duke and other members of the Council attended and there was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. Tasaddapahmed, of the Dacca Madrassa, then read interesting papers on Gazi Shaheb, the patron saint of boatmen and first invader of Sylhet.

An announcement was made of the discovery of an inscription during 1512 A. D. which proved the first conquest of Sylhet in 1303 A. D. by Sikander Khan Gazi.

RANGOON OIL COMPANY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 9.

The profits for the year ending March 31st, 1913, of the Rangoon Oil Company, Ltd., indicates satisfactory results of the past season's operation. The figures show a net profit of Rs. 3,97,768. Adding to that Rs. 71,188, the profit of the previous year, there is available, balance of Rs. 4,68,952 which the directors propose at the next Saturday's annual general meeting to dispose of as follows:—To property depreciation reserve account Rs. 3,00,000 and carry forward Rs. 1,68.962. The oil worked and marked during the year was in excess of the quantity accounted for in the previons balance sheet for the year ending March 31st, 1912. The proceeds were Rs. 15,30,910,-5-5. For the year ended March 31st, 1913. they were Rs. 16,18,122-8-2. Of the loans amounting nearly to twenty lakhs, close on four lakhs have been paid up.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

Brig.-Genl. Cox, Commanding Ral walpindi Brigade, has been placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the Army Head-quarters Staff ride, which will take place in the autumn.

Lt.-Col. Douglas Hunter, R.A.M.C., at present in charge of the Medical Depot and School of Instruction at Home, will take up the post of Assistant Director, Military Services, Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades, in October.

SIR JAMES MESTON AT AGRA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Aug. 9.

Sir James and Lady Meston spent yesterday at Muttra and returned to Agra last night.

This morning His Honour visited the Agra College, St. John's College and the Lunatic Asylum where several European lunatics are at present confued.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

DEPUTATION TO MINISTERS.

SIR E. GREY'S OUTSPOKEN REPLY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey received on the 7th instant a representative deputation from the opponents of the opium traffic, including Mr. James Rowlands, who withdrew his motion in the House of Commons on the 4th instant in consequence of Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey consenting to receive a deputation.

According to an official report of the proceedings, Lord Crewe, replying, said that Chinese opinion in practice was not unanimous with regard to the ending of the opium trade; but already there was great improvement. There were great practical difficulties in disposing of opium stocks at Shanghai elsewhere than in China. The Government of India had no desire to encourage the export of opium to China. If China suppressed the opium habit within ten years then it would be a feat unparalleled in the history of the world. It should be remembered, added Lord Crewe, that reformers in England would not venture to suggest a ten years' limit to some of our national vices. Lord Crewe did not believe that a complete prohibition of importation into China would be a very great help.

Sir Edward Grey, concurring, described the scheme which would bring the trade to end in 1916. He was doubtful whether the accumulated stocks at Shanghai were really an obstruction to China. While China continued to produce three times as much opium as these stocks they could not reasonably ask the British Parliament to buy the stocks. Replying to the suggestion that Britain would follow the example of America with regard to the Boxer Indemnity, Sir E. Grey, in an outspoken statement, said that Britain had drafted large claims against China, but had reduced them before presentation, whereas America had presented large claims, waited until a good deal had been paid and had then waived the rest, thus gaining a dramatic position.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AUTUMN SESSION'S PROGRAMME

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 9.

As at present arranged there will be two meetings of the Legislative Council at Simla in September, the first on the 9th and the second on the 17th, and perhaps a third later.

The following business in addition to any other which it may hereafter be found necessary to bring forward will probably be transacted during the Session:—

The following Bills will probably be introduced at the first meeting and passed at a subsequent meeting (*a*). The Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments and (*b*) The Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) The following bills may also be introduced (*a*) The Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copy Right Act, 1911, (*b*) The Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments, (*c*) The Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect, fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops, (*d*) the Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and (*e*) the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

Other measures are under consideration and the Criminal Proceedure Code Bill and the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls have been referred to the Secretary of State.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

With regard to the South African imigration question the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had intimated his intention of moving a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council, recommending the appointment of an official deputation to South Africa to make representations to the Union Government over the grievances of Indians in the Colony and it was practically settled that the last day of the Simla sitting would be given to its discussion. Mr. Gokhale has, however, cabled asking the Government of India to defer the discussion of the resolution till the next cold weather in view of certain negotiations now proceeding at Home.

TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTION.

A Telegraff Office notification dated Saturday stated that owing to interruption in the Calcutta-Asansol wires, the ordinary traffic for Northern India, United Provinces and Behar will be subject to delay.

STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

THREE WEEKS' ADJOURNMENT.

DECEASED'S ALLEGED WILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 9.

The case against B. W. Swinny and Mrs. Stephens, who are charged under the Travancore Penal Code for conjointly committing the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, a European dentist, began at Vaikom yesterday before the First Class Magistrate of Kottayam. The Court was held in the room where Stephens slept and where he was found dead.

Mr. Thomas Vurghese, Government Vakil, with a police inspector conducted the prosecution, and Mr. E. Subramanier, a local pleader, defended the first accused.

The court room and the premises were crowded and inside the court were the father of Swinny and Dr. C. L. Gunther, father of Mrs. Stephens.

The pleader for the second accused applied to the magistrate for an adjournment of the case pending the disposal of an application made to the Travancore High Court for the transferrence of the case from the file of the First Class Magistrate to some other court.

The application was submitted under Section 405 of the Travancore Criminal Procedure Code which stated that it was left to the discretion of the Court to accept or reject the application.

Then a second application was presented to the same effect which was admitted, and an order for three weeks' adjournment was given.

The second accused then applied stating that she might be made acquainted with the fact as to in which Sessions Court the case would be heard as it might facilitate the employment of counsel.

The application was rejected and the trial was adjourned.

Soon after the adjournment the first accused's father asked the Court's permission to admit his son into the hospital which was allowed and the second accused was remanded to police custody. It is said that the second accused will be brought over here and the first accused sent to Yetamanoor.

AVOIDING SOCIAL CRITICISM.

LATER.

The following particulars in the Stephens case are gathered from the police report annexed to the supplementary charge sheet:—The deceased had been married eleven years and stayed with his wife at Trivandrum from August of 1912 to March of this year when the first accused Swinny used to visit the second accused. The first and second accused were reported to be extremely intimate. The deceased was always a quiet and tolerant man. He proposed sending his wife to Trichu to avoid social criticism about his wife's relations with Swinny. Both the accused feared that this would result in divorce, and therefore it is alleged they murdered him.

Mr. Stephens' diary records several letters to Swinny, who says they were all destroyed. Two letters were produced by her purporting to be from Buckingham Stephens, one being his will assigning all property to his wife and the other authorising her drawing all money from the Bank of Madras at Cochin. On the Bank refusing payment on a dead man's letter she was demanded the production of the will and she wrote to the Bank: "My husband has left no will."

PREPARATIONS FOR SUICIDE.

Mr. De Costa, of the Bank, says that the deceased knew the Bank would not pay on the dead man's authority. These letters not being genuine were manufactured by the accused to show that the deceased had prepared for suicide. The second accused wrote several letters regarding Mr. Stephens' death. One stated that a cord had been found, one end of which was tied to the gun and other end to his finger, but no mention whatever is made anywhere of Swinny's stay at his house or to the ownership of the gun. But the cord was, it is alleged, not actually found tied to Stephen's finger. All this deliberate falsehood was to shelter Swinny. The cartridges bear the name of "Oakes," who were consulted and who wrote to say that all the cartridges of that make and same weight were Swinny's. The cartridges found were of different weights. This with other evidence shows that Swinny was making his own cartridges. Mrs. Stephens could not handle Swinny's gun and Mr. Stephens had no gun. Hence Mr. Swinny must have, it is alleged, shot the deceased and the second accused must have assisted him in the crime. Enquiries showed that Swinny used to keep his gun locked up. The deceased used to obtain plenty of money by dentistry in Travancore, Cochin, Palghat, Coimbatore and Mysore. He had a clerk on Rs. 20 per month besides servants. The accused wished probably to obtain the possession of his wealth.

The police who took Swinny and Mrs. Stephens have returned and reported that they reached Vaikom at 7 p.m. on Thursday evening and that Swinny showed no symptoms of fits during the journey.

NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

August 10.

Swinny and Mrs. Stephens have been brought back from Vaikom and lodged in police custody here. Their health appears to be good. Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon, pleader at Trivandrum, has been briefed to defend the second accused and letters have been filed before the Magistrate to show that the first accused was negotiating through the deceased for his marriage with the deceased's sister-in-law. The intimacy caused thereby has been entirely misunderstood and given a different colour altogether.

Mr. Krishna Menon will move the Kottayam Sessions Court for bail on behalf of the second accused.

BOMBAY HOUSE COLLAPSE.

JURY RECOMMENDS INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of Kashibai, the victim of the house collapse that occurred at Agripada, Haines Road, on Friday last.

The father of the deceased girl deposed that he had lived in the house for two months and a half, and neither he nor any other tenant had noticed anything wrong with the floor.

Robert Thompson, Foreman of the Fire Brigade, said that on getting to work with his men, they heard the cries of a child on the ground floor. On getting to her, they found her head down and feet up and jammed against the wall. They extricated her, rendered her first-aid and sent her to hospital. The house appeared a very old one and the partition walls were of bamboo plastered over with mud.

Dadu Satwa, the injured man, deposed to his having lived in the house for the last fifteen years. He said he did not know that the house was unsafe. There were some twelve rooms in the house, which had sixty tenants. He was asleep in his room, when some "debris" fell on him and he was injured. He pulled his wife out.

Mr. Burjorji N. Nariman, Superintendent of Buildings, Bombay Municipality, said he had not seen the house before it collapsed, and he had never received any complaint about the house being unsafe. He had seen it after the collapse It was a very old house and it collapsed owing to its age. It was built about ninety or a hundred years ago. There were a lot of old buildnigs at Agripada.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her being accidentally buried under the "debris" of a portion of an old house that collapsed. The jurors were further of opinion that the Municipality should inspect all the old houses in this ward.

NEW FIRE ALARMS.

USED TO QUELL OUTBREAK IN MINT STREET.

On Saturday morning an electric wire on the pavement at the corner of Mint Road and Bazaar Gate Street suddenly fused, and an explosion occurred as there was a gas pipe laid on the wire and one of the new street fire alarms, situated close by, was rung up and the Fort fire engine, followed by the Colaba and Mandvi engines, quickly turned up on the scene, and the fire was put out before it could do any damage.

I. M. S. POSTINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following changes in the Medical services have been sanctioned:

Surgeon-General T. M. Corker of the British Service, whose leave will expire on the 14th October. 1913 has been appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services of the 9th (Secunderabad, division.

Colonel P. Hehir, I.M.S., whose leave will expire on the 15th October 1913 has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services of the 6th (Poona) Division.

Colonel F. H. Treherne, (British-Service) has been appointed Assistent Director of Medical Services of the 7th (Meerut) division vice Co., E. Butt British Service, who will vacate the appointment on the 15th September 1913 on revision to the Home establishment.

FATAL FALL.

At the G. T. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Pandu Krishna, a labourer, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday the deceased, who was working on board the s.s. Strathlyon now lying in the stream, fell into a hold, a height of about twenty-five feet, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to hospital, where he subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ECHO OF MAHDISM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The death is announced of Father Ohrvalden, who was for ten years the captive of the Mahdi.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

TEN LAKHS FOR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

DR. RASH BIHARI GHOSE'S GIFT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 9.

Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose, the well-known vakil of the Calcutta High Court, has made a magnificent gift of ten, lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for scholarship and studentship in connection with the University College of Science.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

H. E. LEAVES SIMLA IN MID-OCTOBER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla about the middle of October on his autumn tour.

He will visit the following places: Kapurthala, Bikaner, Ellora, Hyderabad, Bijapur, Gaersoppa, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Cuttak, Gaya, Bankipore and Bharatpur.

He will arrive at Delhi during the first week of December.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday at 11 a.m.

The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Lahore and Mr. O. Thompson (Private Chaplain to the Metropolitan) left Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

Capt. L. Buxton, Rifle Brigade, arrived to stay at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam last night.

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

The Viceroy will leave Simla about the middle of October on his Autumn tour. He will visit the following places:—Kapurthala, Bikanir, Ellora, Hyderabad, Bijapur, Gaersoppa, Mysore, Bangalore the Kolar. Gold-Fields, Madura, Trichnopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Cuttack, Gaya, Bankipur, and Bharatpur. His Excellency will arrive at Delhi during the first week of December.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY ARTISTES.

MRS. WADIA AND SIR MARK ANTON CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 9.

To-day at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. S. M. V. Oosman Sahib, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Mr. K. A. Mirza, agent to the firm of Messrs. J. F. Madan of Calcutta, suppliers of films to the Empire Cinema, charged Sir Mark Anton, quick-chance artist, Mrs. Wadia, actress, and three of Sir Mark Anton's assistants with having used criminal force towards him at the Lyric Theatre, Mount-road, on the night of the 5th instant.

Sir Mark Anton, on being asked to plead, denied that he had used criminal force towards the complainant and stated that he had merely prevented the complainant from assaulting Mrs. Wadia. He added that before anything happened the complainant had grossly insulted Mrs. Wadia and offered grave provocation.

All the other accused likewise pleaded not guilty.

PUNJAB HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PAPER ON TAXILLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The most important meeting of the season under the Punjab Historical Society will be held on the first Thursday in September when Dr. Marshall, Director General of Archaeology, will read a paper on "Taxilla." As already announced the excavation of Taxilla by the Archaeological Department has yielded excellent results, throwing light on the Graeco-Bactrian history of India. The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan will preside.

DEATH OF MRS. SEELY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 10.

The death is announced of Mrs. Seely, wife of Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TWELVE LAKHS IN CHARITY.

JUDGMENT IN LINGAYET PROPERTY DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MR. BRENDON, COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM AND ORS. *v.* SHRIMAT SUNDERABAI AND ORS.

This was an appeal against the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who decided in favour of the plaintiff-respondents.

The facts of this case have been fully reported.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—The plaintiffs sued for a declaration that a will and codicil of the deceased Desai of Navalgund was inoperative and the defendants as executors had no right under it, and that the plaintiff No. 2 was the lawfully adopted son of the deceased, and they prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from entering into possession of the plaint property.

The Desai of Navolgund was the last of a series of Desais whose title came into existence in the time of the Bijapur monarchs in the seventeenth century. The Desai was the chief revenue officer of the district under both the Mahomedan rule and the Maratha rule which followed it. During the tenure of office of the family, to which the deceased Unigappa belonged, many grants in inami of villages had been made to the Desai for the time being. Sometimes they were expressed to be for the Desai and his karkuns and sometimes they were grants given to the Desai simply. After the disturbance and the unsettlement caused by the irruption of Tipoo Sultan into the Southern Maratha country, the grants to the Desai family were eventually confined to 10 villages.

UNDER BRITISH RULE.

The services of the Desai as a revenue officer were not made use of during British Rule, and he was informed in 1848 by the Collector under the provisions of Section 2 of Bombay Act XI. of 1843 that his services as a revenue official would not be required of him. At that time and for many years afterwards the officials of the British Government in the Southern Maratha country were occupied in investigating and passing decisions and coming to settlements regarding claims to inam lands held, whether for services or as reward for past services, and in the course of the proceedings the Desai for the time being was offered the option of commutting his service by payment of an annual sum in the nature of a quit rent for the lands which he held up to that time on service tenure, or by occasional payments in the nature of fines, both which classes of payments were styled "nazrana." Under the Government Resolution No. 455 of the 6th of February, 1862, the request of the Revenue Commissioner for sanction to the treatment of the Navalgund Desai's "potgee" as a personal holding continuable to the holder on the terms of the summary settlement was sanctioned, and in consequence of that sanction the offer of the settlement was made to the Desai, and that offer was accepted on the terms that the commutation payment should be in the nature of an annual "nazrana" or quit rent. That was in the year 1862. At that time there was no express legislative provision sanctioning each settlements, although it may well be argued that the commutation of a service, which was no longer wanted, by an agreement to pay a fixed yearly sum, was within the competence of the executive authority in the Bombay Presidency. But any doubt as to the validity of the settlement is put an end to by reference to Section 12 of Bombay Act II. of 1863 which applies to the Districts in which the Navalgund Desai's inam villages lay. It is to the following terms:—All notices and orders issued, and all settlements made in the districts subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852, previous to the passing of this Act for the purpose of carrying out its objects, shall be valid and as binding on Government, and on the holders and owners of, and all persons interested in lands affected by such notices, orders, and settlements as if this Act had been passed before the said notices and orders were issued, and the said settlements made, which shall accordingly be regarded and taken to have been made under this Act, all the provisions of which, as to the future rights, privileges, and duties of the holders and owners of land to be brought under settlement by it, shall apply to the holders and owners of land already brought under settlement as aforesaid."

THE NAVALGUND SETTLEMENT.

It has not been contended that the Bombay Legislature had not authority to enact that section validating the settlements so made, and the settlement made of the Navalgund Desai must therefore be taken to be a settlement valid and binding upon the Government.

What then was the position of the Navalgund Desai after this settlement? He was no longer liable to render any service in respect of the lands held by him, and they were, therefore, no longer held upon a service tenure. The terms upon which they were held were that a fixed annual quit rent should be paid for them. It is contended for the plaintiffs that the lands as service lands in the possession of the Desai for the last 200 years were impressed with the character of inalienability. It has been suggested, but faintly, that the inalienability arose by reason of family custom, but no evidence of any importance has been adduced in support of that contention.

ARE THE LANDS INALIENABLE?

The more serious argument is that lands assigned as emoluments of District Revenue Officers were inalienable by custom and by express legislative provision. The first legislative provision on the subject, to which we have been referred, is Regulation 16 of 1827. As regards the argument based on custom, we must consider whether the character of inalienability was attached to these lands by law or custom at the time of the passing of that Regulation. The question was discussed by Sir Michael Westropp in Krishnaram vs. Rangrav, 4 Bom. H. C. Rept., appellate civil jurisdiction page 11. He says:—"As to civil hereditary offices, and the inams (vaton,) annexed to them, the balance of authority seems to incline in favour of the alienability in permanence (previously to the British legislation) as well of the offices as of the inams appendant to them, together or separately... ...In the case of some, but not of all, such offices, the assent of the Native Government seems to have been necessary to the validity of the alienation, and also, if the votan were undivided, the assent of the co-parceners, if any." With reference to those last remarks, it is to be observed that after the settlement, which derives its conclusive validity from the legislative provisions of Act II. of 1863, there can be no doubt as to the assent of the Government for the time being to the alienating of the inams, and as far as concerns the testator in the present case, there is no question of any co-parceners, unless it be held that the second plaintiff is an adopted son, and in that position entitled to the rights of a co-parcener. Authority, therefore is in favour of the conclusion that up to the legislation of 1827 these inams were not inalienable.

REGULATIONS *RE* INAM LANDS.

The Regulation 16 of 1827, Section 20, prohibited alienation, by any hereditary officer, of his official emoluments, and directed that such official emoluments enjoyed by a co-sharer should not leave the family in which the office was vested. The Regulation of 1827 was superseded by the vatan Act of 1874. But that Act came into force long after the settlement of inam lands in 1862, and settlements which have been effected under, and are within the purview of Act II. of 1863, prevent the inam lands, to which they relate, from being subject to the provisions of the vatan Act, because the holder under the settlement is no longer a hereditary officer holding for service.

DESAI INAMS.

Is there any reason why the inams held by the Desai should, subsequent to the settlement, be regarded as impressed by any inalienable character such as does not appertain to the property of an ordinary Hindoo landowner? It appears to us that there is not, and that conclusion is supported by the judgment of the Privy Council in Rajah Mahandra Singh vs. Jokha Singh, 19 Cal. W. R. page 212, with reference to what was known as "mafeebirt tenure." Service was commuted for a quit rent, and it was held by the Judicial Committee that if the donee's descendants continue to pay the rent the tenure is altered from service to rent. In the case of service land, which in practice at all events is not usually alienated, it is difficult to establish a family custom, which should have any effect, as distinct from the ordinary incidents of a service tenure, and evidence that land has remained in a family for a long period of years and descended by the rule of primogeniture, where it is service land is more consistent with the fact of its being held for service than with the theory of any special family custom. Moreover when the service has come to an end, the last holder if he have no sons or co-sharers can put an end to a tenure based upon family custom. See Rajkissen Singh. vs. Ramjoy Surma Mozoomdar, 1 Cal. 186 at page 195. If then the inams of the Desai may be treated as the property of an ordinary Hindu land-owner, subject to the payment of the agreed quit rent to Government, there is no reason why he, in the absence of co-parceners, should not dispose of that property by will. He has made some provision for his wife, the first plaintiff, providing her with Rs. 100 a month and a certain retinue, and if he did make a will, as is alleged, it is difficult to see how a subsequently adopted son can defeat the provisions of that will.

The will was propounded for probate in the District Court of Belgaum, a Court competent to try the question arising in this suit. That Court decided that the will and codicil, under which the defendants claim, was a testamentary document executed by the testator, and as a consequence the provisions of the testator speak from the time of his death. These testamentary provisions include a provision for charity, based upon the recognition of the fact that he has no natural born son, and upon the assertion that he has not given and will not give the widow authority to adopt any son after his death. The contention, however, on behalf of the second plaintiff is that he is a validly adopted son of the testator. In order to prove that eleven witnesses are produced who speak to words uttered by the testator within twenty-four hours of his death in which he stated that he had revoked his will and given his widow authority to adopt a son. These allegations were put forward in the Probate Court by the same parties, the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs, in their contention with the executors, who are the present defendants, who were then propounding the will and the codicil. Thirteen other witnesses were upon that occasion produced to prove the statements of the testator as to revocation of the will and authority to adopt and those 13 witnesses were disbelieved by the probate court. The decision of the court upon that point was affirmed by the High Court in appeal. The allegation of the plaintiffs involves the destruction of the conclusion arrived by the probate court negativing the alleged revocation and affirming the testamentary character of the will which contains the statement with reference to authority to adopt. It appears to us that the learned judge of the lower court was in error in thinking that it was open to him, after the decision of the District Court in the will case, to try the question of the authority which was bound up with the question of revocation in the present suit. The issue which was decided by the probate court was that the words of clause 9 as part of the will formed part of the testamentary document speaking from the death of the testator, and that conclusively determined between the parties the question whether or not the testator had revoked his will 24 hours before his death, whether or not the statement, as to his having given any authority to his widow to adopt, expressed his wishes at the time of his death. Therefore, under Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code the Subordinate Judge should not have tried the issue because the District Court which tried the probate case was competent to try the present suit although in order to relieve the superior court of part of its work Section 15 of the Code prevides that every suit was instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it; and therefore this suit was instituted in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge. See Nidhilal vs. Mazhar Husein. I. L. R. 7 All; page 230 and Matra Mondal vs. Hari Mohan Malick, I. L. R. 17 Cal. page 155.

CASE OF THIRD PLAINTIFF.

We no come to the case of the third plaintiff. He can only be joined in the suit with other plaintiffs if he makes common cause with them, and claims that he is entitled jointly, severally or in the alternative upon proof of the allegations contained in the plaint. His case is, he being a man of 40 years of age, born subsequent to the settlement of 1862, that from his own knowledge he can say that his father and grand-father, and great-grand-father were "Karkuns' under the Desai of Navalgund, and that, therefore they were entitled as beneficiaries, as persons answering a particular description in the sanads to share in the revenues of the inam villages with the Desai. In so far there is any contest between the third plaintiff and the first and the second plaintiffs as to their respective rights to the revenues of the inam villages, the third plaintiff is not competent to join with them in this suit, but we do not think that any question of misjoinder really arises, because upon the evidence in the case the only inam in which, it is clearly shown that the Karkuns, whom the third plaintiff claims to represent, were interested, was an inam of land amounting to 20 acres in Kalapur which is not in question in this suit (see Exhibit 77, clause 11, 1 and exhibit 91). The third plaintiff therefore in relation to lands in suit stands in no better position than the first and second plaintiffs. In respect of the lands in suit, other than the patilki and kulkarniki votans, in which the first plaintiff, as the widow of the testator would be interested as the vatandar, and which under Section 5 of the Vatan Act of 1874 would not be alienable by the will, the suit must fail. If is is agreed as to which lands mentioned in the plaint are held upon service tenure, as patilki and Kulkarniki vatans they can be excluded from the decree dismissing the suit, and the plaintiff will be entitled to a declaration regarding them. If an agreement cannot be arrived at there must be a remand to the lower court to ascertain what those lands are. We think that in this case the costs of both parties in both the courts should come out of the estate.

GAMBLING ON JANMASHTAM.

ACTION BY BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Committe formed by the Social Service League to prevent the evil custom of Gambling followed by some sections of the Hindu Community on Janmashtami Holidays was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya B.A., Bar-at-law, on Friday. The following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries:—(1) Sheth Chatrabhuj Kersondas Shroff (2) Mr. Champaklal L. Mehta and (3) Mr. J. M. Thakore.

Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, Sheth Morarji Velji, Dr. Kantawala, Prof. Shastri, Mr. Motilal Valabhaji, Mr. Vaikuntha Lalubhai Mehta, Dr. Kalidandas J. Desai have among others joined the Committee.

It was proposed to publish cartoons, leaflets in prose and poetry. It was also resolved to hold public meetings at Maharaja's Haveli, Mulji Jetha Market, Madhavbaug, Jhamnbaug, Mandvi and Fort; and to approach Vaishnav Maharajas and other religious heads for their co-operation in the work.

It was also proposed to hold two or three ladies' meetings with the help of the Ladies Committee specially to be formed.

Lastly it was decided to appeal to the public for funds and volunteers for the work to be carried out.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MAHALUXMI TEMPLE SUIT.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL *v.* DINKAR KHANDERAO & OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the Advocate-General at the petition of Jethabhai Raghowji and Velji Purshottam to have it declared that the Mahalakshmi Temple at Breach Candy was a Public and Charitable Trust.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the 1st defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants 2 to 8.

The plaint states that the origin of this temple is unknown but it is believed to have been established about 1784 A.D., when the idols of the three goddesses Mahalakshmi, Mahakali, and Mahasaraswati were established at this place. The temple is frequented by numerous worshippers who make offerings. The temple is possessed of property immoveable and moveable and there must also be existing accumulations of unexpended income belonging to the said temple. Attached to the temple are certain officials known as Bhopees, whose duties include guarding and cleaning the temple and who claim to hold their office hereditarily and to be descended from one Krishna Moria whom the Bhopees assent to have founded this temple.

AGREEMENT OF 1875.

In the year 1867 in consequence of certain disputes between the heirs of the said Krishna Moria, a suit was filed in this Court. That suit was in 1875 settled and a consent decree was passed, whereby four persons, viz., Anandrao Bhaskerji, Khanderao Moroji, Shamrao Pandurang, and Cassenath Dhakji were appointed managers of the said temple. The managers were to retain one-fourth of the income of the temple for the expenditure of the temple and were to pay the remaining three-fourths to the heirs of Krishna Moria in certain fixed proportions. The managers were given powers to appoint other managers. The managers so appointed are now all dead and the 1st defendant is the sole manager of the temple at present. The managers continue to carry on the management and to pay the shares of the income to Krishna Moria's heirs as directed. Some years ago, however, some of the heirs died without leaving any issue and their shares have accumulated with the managers. The plaintiff called upon the manager to produce accounts for the plaintiff's inspection showing the properties of the temple, the average income and expenditure of the temple and the heirs of Krishna Moria to whom the manager has been paying the shares of the income; but the manager has not complied with the plaintiffs' requests. The plaintiffs submit that the Bhopees of the temple are not entitled to receive anything more from the offerings than proper remuneration for the services rendered by them; and the plaintiff is informed that the amounts now being received by the Bhopees is excessive.

RIGHTS OF BHOPEES.

The plaintiffs, therefore, pray that the said temple may be declared to be a public and charitable trust; and that the rights of the Bhopees, defendants 2 to 8, to act as hereditary Bhopees and their rights to receive a portion of the offerings and income of the temple be ascertained and declared. The plaintiff also prays for an account from the defendants for all the offerings received by them and for the removal of the 1st defendant from his post of a manager, if necessary, and for a scheme for the management of the temple.

The 1st defendant, who is the manager of the temple, says that he has been appointed a manager of the said temple by Khanderao Moroji, one of the managers appointed by the consent decree of 1875. He has carried on the management of the temple satisfactorily and in accordance with the directions in the consent decree of 1875 and has always been ready and willing to render accounts. This defendant says that there is no necessity to remove him from the managership of the temple and submits himself in all respects to the orders of the Court.

The Bhopees, who are defendants 2 to 8, say that the temple was founded by Krishna Moria, their ancestor, and ever since its foundation, it has been in the undisturbed possession of Krishna Moria and his descendants. have also been residing in the temple ever since its foundation and exercising the duties of Bhopees which consist of cleaning and guarding the temple and officiating at religious services. The defendants say that they are absolutely entitled to the offerings and income of the temple. They deny that the temple property funds and offerings constitute a public and charitable trust.

NO TEMPLE FUNDS OR PROPERTY.

They say that there are no funds appertaining to the said temple, nor is there any immoveable property acquired from the offerings. They say that they are, in any event, entitled as hereditary Bhopees to the income and offerings of the temple. These defendants also claim that they have a right of residence in the chawl in the temple grounds and a right of using the vacant land surrounding the temple for cultivation and other purposes. They say that they are not liable to account for the offerings received. The consent decree of 1875 contains a sufficient provision for the management of the said temple and it is not necessary to frame any scheme for its management. The defendants say that they have spent Rs. 5,000 out of their own monies on repairs of the temple, and, in the event of the temple being held to be a public and charitable trust they counterclaim that this sum may be made good by the plaintiff from the offerings and income of the temple.

After the issues had been raised the parties being anxious to come to an amicable settlement, his Lordship adjourned the suit for a fortnight.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant, Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

Attorneys for defendants 2to8, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

CO-SURETIES SUED.

SEQUEL TO A MORTGAGE LOAN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

NANA YESSOO PADVAL *v.* SITABAI AND ANOTHER.

This suit is filed by the plaintiff to recover from each of the two defendants his co-sureties one-third of the sum of Rs. 10,400 and compound interest thereon at 14 annas per cent. with monthly rests from 17th October 1912 till payment. The plaintiff alleges that by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th October 1905, one Bhasker Bhiwaji Deoker since deceased and represented by his son Gopee and one Pandurang Bhiwaji Deoker (the mortgagors) borrowed the sum of Rs. 5,200 from one Jayroop Oomaji and one Raja Parkaji (the mortgagees), carrying on business as Krishna Hakmaji and Co., and agreed to repay the same with interest at 14 annas per cent. per mensem. To secure the repayment of the said loan the mortgagors, mortgaged their property at Chinch Bunder to the mortgagees. By the said mortgage deed, Narayan Bhawoo Padval (the 2nd defendant), Tukaram Pandu Surve (since decreased, and represented by his widow Sitabai) and Nana Yessoo Padval (the plaintiff) stood sureties for the repayment of the said sum in case the mortgagees failed to recover the amount due to them from the mortgaged property. The said mortgaged property was acquired by the Improvement Trust in 1909 and Rs. 7,142 was awarded as compensation. Out of this amount the mortgagors were, by an order of the Tribunal of appeal, held entitled to a sum of Rs. 1,056, which was ordered to be paid to the mortgagees. The latter called upon the mortgagors and the sureties to pay to them the said sum of Rs. 5,200 with interest and Rs. 300 for costs incurred before the Tribunal of appeal, less Rs. 1,556 received from the Tribunal, but neither the mortgagors nor the sureties paid them. A suit was thereupon filed by the mortgagees against the mortgagors and the sureties and a decree was obtained ordering the defendants to pay to the mortgagees the sum of Rs. 5,200 and compound interest with monthly rests from February 1906 to March 1912, less the said sum of Rs. 1,556, and compound interest on the balance with monthly rests till payment and the costs charges and expenses. On the 17th October 1912, the plaintiff paid to the mortgagees the sum of Rs. 10,400 for principal, interest and costs. The plaintiff says that the mortgagors are not possessed of any means to pay any part of the amount paid by him to the mortgagees. The plaintiff, therefore, submits that he having paid the amount as a surety is entitled to contribution from his co-sureties (the defendants) and, in case either of them fails to pay his share, to recover one-half from the other defendant. The first defendant Sitabai, widow and legal representative of Tukaram Surve, has filed her written statement in which she says that the mortgagees are not entitled to recover the amount from the sureties (one of whom was her husband) unless they have exhausted all their remedies for obtaining the said monies against the mortgagors and the mortgaged property. She further alleges that the decree in the former suit was made on the understanding that it would be executed in the first instance against the other defendants in that suit. In breach of the specific undertaking, the plaintiff and the mortgagees have colluded together to make her liable in the first instance. She does not admit that the sum of Rs. 10,400 has been paid by the plaintiff as alleged and submits that, if paid, it was improperly done. She disputes her liability to pay more than one-third in any event, as well as her liability to pay compound interest to the plaintiff. She further adds that, if she is ordered to pay any monies to the plaintiff, she is entitled to be indemnified by the mortgagors and prays to be allowed to issue third party notice against them.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jayakar for the 1st defendant: No appearance for the second defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulji and Thakaredas.

Solicitors for the 1st defendant: Dastur and Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR MONDAY 11TH AUGUST 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

47-12-86-08—Dastur and Co. Kupram Madan Gopal a firm v. Yeshwantrao Ramchandra Jankeram Dikshit and P. Part heard.

64-12-991-11—Little and Co. Bai Rahimatthai and ors. v. Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee Sabnis and Co.

75-12-673-11—Bhai K. and G. The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. The Satya Narayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Lign) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Josai v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pau- Madh K. and hramtr htrehtmrh per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Soraimal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Maneeklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanoux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

952-12—Maneeklal & Ty. Aishabibi widow & ors. v. Cassam Abboo. Tyabji D. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

477-12—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Dhunjibhay Bomanji Petit v Mulji Pradhan and anr. Chitnis M and K.

LONG CAUSES.

O. S. 160-13—Mula and Mulla Maneckji Mormusji Wadia v. Jamshedji Bomonji Wadia and ors. Little and Co., Part Head 11-4-13.

1308-12—Mulla and Mulla Piran Hassain v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell and ors. Ard. H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1291-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

1317-12—Matu J and M Gulam Hoosein Randially Somji v Mohomed Salleti Cassim and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

176-05—Ragh N. and Co., Sulliman Abdulla and ors. v Abdulla Khakibhai and ors. Amin and Desai Part Heard.

493-05—Ragh N. and Co. Sulleman Abdulla and ors. v. Abdulla Khakibhai and ors. Amin and Desai Part Heard.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salej Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

Long Causes.

32-13—Jam R. and D. Amichand Hakmaji and Co., a firm v Mistry Manilal Nanji Little and Co. Part Heard.

675-11—Maneeklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara v. Sadanand Juggonnath and anr. Sham M. and H. Part. Heard 23-8-12.

676-11—Maneeklal and Ty. Abdoola Kara and anr. v Sadanand Juggonath and anr. Sham M. and H. Part Heard 23-8-12.

For Further Directions and Costs of Comr's Report.

974-11—Manckerhand and K. Moruti Poondlik Malooji v Narayen Moraba Mantri.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Nani widow and ors Tejabji D. ji and Co.

1260-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Kashavlal Laloobhai Shaik Oosman Abdul Karim Muljee K. and Th.

1331-12—Mehta and D. (For a pauper.) Ratilal Maganlal Chotalal Tribhwandas Bick. M. R. and Co.

24-13—Mirza M and M Mahomed Hossein bin Mahomed Amin an anr. Abdulkadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhican Captain and V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W and Co. Jamnabai widow Mohanji Jootha and ors. Balkrisna and M.

768-12—Bick M. R. and Co., Percey Claude Sawyer v The Commercial Agency a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1258-12—Little and Co. John Sandars Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal Bhaishanker K. and G.

1240-12 Mulji K. and Th. Goolbai widow and anr. v Nowroji Khursetji Postwalla and anr. Shamrao M. and H.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Goolraj and ors. v. Soonderji Arzoon a firm Madhavjee K. and C.

1336-12—Edgelow G. W and Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v Bachoo Hurikisondas and ors. Muljee K. and Th. Shamrao M. and H.

1274-12 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Shivram Hari Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. and Co.

1193-12 Vacha and Co. Manekchand Oonkarji Narmadasha ker Harjiwan and anr. Hiralal and Co. Vacha and Co.

1250-12—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Kashir and Co. v Abdul Razak Seelman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G. and Co. Widarmull Bhuranull v Ojagorlal.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhai K. and G. The Lakhundas Khimji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bick. M. R. and Co. Not to be called on till 7-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Haranadrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs. Chhaffooo Ram and Sons a firm Payne and Co.

187-07—Daph F and D. K. Venkata Rao and ors. v. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co., Ltd., and ors. Unwalla P and P.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

385-12—Mulla & Mulla. Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & ors. Surajmal & Co.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneeklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

48-13—Suragmal & Co. R. D. Sabna v. Bai Suvati Alias Jamnabai Sunderdas & Co.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

738-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1015-12—Madh K. and C. Mulla Madhowji and anr. v. A. M. Mehta. Patell and Ez.

998-12—Surajmal and Co., Vithaldas Judowji and ors. v Tulsidchand Hakimchand and ors. Mulji Kh. and Th.

Hassanally Tyabally and ors.

1151-12—Payne and Co., Sakinadoo v Hassanally Tyabally and ors. Mulji Kh. and Th.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoonhoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhairath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

33-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—In Persan Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

The "Pioneer" states that all Government of India offices are to be in full working order at Delhi by the end of November.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE "DRAIN OF GOLD" TO INDIA.

THE CITY'S CONCERN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

At last the City of London, I do not refer to the experts on Oriental currency and trade, but rather to the more intelligent among the rank and file of Stock-brokers, Bill-brokers, and Merchants—are beginning to realise the all-important influence of your country, with its present gold standard, on the money market in London. Troubles on the Rand, monetary conditions in New York, hoardings on the Continent, are generally understood, but the relations of our money market with India have been little studied. The Commission that is now sitting has encouraged the re-appearance of Mr. Morton Frewen, an old enemy of gold standard finance, on the field of battle. Mr. Frewen, it may be remembered, gave evidence before the famous Commission held in the United States, and his evidence was notable for uncompromising attacks on Mr. H. M. Ross, the official secretary of the Indian Currency Association, who prevailed upon the Government of India to adopt a gold standard. The arguments of Mr. Frewen and his following of whom there are many, especially in our Stock Exchange, are influenced by an idea that the gold standard was adopted largely in the interests of the official classes. Outside India the market price of silver governs the purchasing value of the rupee, silver, being like any other commercial commodity, subject to market fluctuations. But matters are different, say these people, in the interior of India, where a rupee has still the same purchasing power whatever might have been the quotation for silver in the worlds' markets. The Indian knew exactly where he was, and the value of his hoardings, in whatever form they were conserved. The official classes on the other hand found that the rupee would only buy gold according to the market price of silver. I rerer to that part of their salary that had to be spent in England, or other European countries. No doubt the hardship was great in some cases, and undoubtedly many of these people were glad enough to see the creation of a gold standard. The whole question is a long one. There is little to be gained by speculating on the matter, while there are great difficulties in getting at the truth over here.

RISE IN GOLD IMPORTS.

From the point of view of our own money market there is no question that the drain of gold to India is serious, chiefly owing to the fact that it is commonly believed over here that the amount that will be absorbed, and not find its way back to the open markets of the world, may be very great. In thirty years the annual imports of gold to India have risen to thirty millions from a total of two millions to Asia generally. In considering figures like these, the conditions of London—the great banking centre of the world—must be taken into consideration. England has the cheapest banking system, and unlike most other leading centres owes the economy of its working largely to what is known as the "one reserve" method. That is to say the forty millions in the issue department of the Bank of England is, for practical purposes, the only gold stock. Another cause of the cheapness with which our banking is conducted is the universal use of cheques throughout the country. In the event of such a crisis as might have come to pass had the Rand strike developed on serious lines, the Bank of England would have to raise its rate very high to defend its gold reserves. The contemplation of such a course, with the added influence of great and growing exports of the yellow metal to your country, naturally give food for very serious reflection. Business men, or to use a more accutely accurate term, men engaged in business are fond of sneering at the theories, be they bimetallist or otherwise, but it is the thinker rather than the man of business action, that has prophesied and pioneered in every banch of economics.

HIGH BANK RATE.

No speech in London is ever studied by the City with more interest, than the annual address of Sir Felix Sthuster, as Chairman of the Union of London and Smiths Bank. Sir Felix is a great authority on the worlds monetary conditions, but what is more, he is a man who speaks with the utmost caution. On Wednesday he expressed the view that a reaction in the market valuation of sound Home securities must soon take place, and that when the recovery occurred it would be as rapid as has been the fall. So much, he said, to cheer and encourage stock markets and share and stock holders. As regards banking, Sir Felix had naturally cheerful words regarding the past half year's business. He referred to the high bank rate, the only change having been from five to four and a half per cent on April, 17th. Many and complex causes accounted for this, the most satisfactory having been the continued activity and prosperity of the country's trade; prosperity maintained without disturbance in face of so many adverse circumstances.

MONEY FOR ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS.

In the meanwhile it cannot be said the markets have presented a bright appearance on the Stock Exchange this week, for although the tendency was to improvement in prices, business was extremely quiet and movements of an unimportant nature. On the whole the market took a cheerful view of the Balkan outlook, while the Chinese revolt, which upset nerves for the moment, is believed to have been crushed. There are those who talk lightly of "crushing" revolutionary movements; they either do not know the country, or have not the intuition to appreciate its conditions. Uprisings can be locally checked in China, but it is not a country in which the term "Crushing a revolution" can be applied with truth. Conditions of the money-market have been favourable to Stock Exchange business, three millions, which has come from South America, assuring ample supply for the next few weeks. Despite the discouraging attitude of underwriters, there has been danger of a rush on the part of promoters to take advantage of more plethoric monetary conditions to offer an unwelcome number of new issues. On the other hand, successes scored by one or two of the better loans, encourages a belief that money for attractive investments is more available than was the case two or three weeks ago.

RAILWAY MARKET.

Despite one or two half yearly dividend announcements in the Home Railway market, members are as much in the dark as to what will be the policy of the majority of directors in view of the greatly improved receipts than they were last week. Among those already announced, the "Leeds" declaration of three and half per cent. per annum caused disappointment. It only showed an increase of a quarter per cent. on last years figures, when one per cent. was deducted on account of the coal strike. In the case of the South Eastern and Chatham there was also an improvement of a quarter per cent. but, here again a better dividend had been looked for in view of the weekly traffic receipts. However, the directors pending the final audit, point out that the available increase is considerably less than might have been gathered from the weekly traffic returns. The Great Eastern dividend, which came to hand on Thursday, was actually depressing, the distribution having been reduced from one and a quarter per cent. to three quarters per cent. The market must wait patiently to learn the cause of this depressing fact. In the case of the Metropolitan, the declaration was the same as last year. The section of our Stock Exchange devoted to American rails has shown a more cheerful front on advices from Wall Street, but both here and on the other side, business has been limited. Monetary conditions have been more fortunate across the Atlantic while favourable crop prospects are promised. To the excellent reports of the Southern Pacific, must now be added cheerful statements by the Baltimore and Union Pacific Canadian Pacific were carried up to 225 at one time, and maintained a quotation only fractionary below that figure, despite some profit taking on the Continental account. Take them all in all a better tone characterised most other sections of our stock market, although there has been very little of interest. Perhaps an exception may be made in favour of copper shares, on the smart rise in the price of the metal. Amalgamateds, in particular, were strong, largely in sympathy with a rise in New York.

STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

A few weeks ago I referred to the interesting articles that are appearing in the "Statist" on India's Banking requirements. A correspondent, whom our contemporary evidently holds in high esteem, quarrels with the proposal to substitute one great State Bank of India for the Presidency Banks. His objections are based on a number of arguments, the chief of which are the largeness of the country, the difficulty of obtaining an adequate Governor and Board, internal jealously, the good pioneer work done by the present banks, and that India, being an essentially agricultural country, time, energy, and capital would be wasted in providing banking accommodation which would not be required. Our contemporary remains unconvinced, and points out that the conservatism of India is no more marked than was that of other countries, while there is plenty of evidence of a marvellous change of popular feeling in your country, and especially of popular economic opinion. An example is given of the founding of the Bank of England which to this day has only eleven branches. All over the country private banks grew up and flourished and did good work, that might well have been done by branches of the central institution; while nowadays, the Joint Stock Banks are more powerful than the Bank of England. Attention is also called to other countries, where obstinate conservatism has had to give way to a more enlightened attitude on this question.

THEFT OF PEARL NECKLACE.

The sensational theft of a pearl necklace which is exercising the energies of the police both here and in Paris has drawn attention to the position of underwriters and insurance companies in relation to precious jewels. Big jewellers usually insure their stock against risks of every kind, from theft to fire. This is done on what is known as a block policy. To obtain such a policy it is necessary to fill up a proposal form, differing in many ways from that dealing with insurance of a like nature. All kinds of details of the dealers business have to be given, including such items as the amount he is in the habit of sending by registered post in a year, what his travellers may carry, and what he may keep in his safe or strong room. Needless to say, an underwriter presented with such particulars must be fully experienced to work out a rate of payment. He does not cover the full sum at risk but gives cover "not subject to average" for a particular amount.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Although increases are shown in Government balances and public cash at the branches, they are considerably down at the head office of the Bank of Bengal, and the percentage works out at 43.04, as against 43.97 last week and 46.87 the week before. The rate of interest on demand loans has been increased from 3 to 4 per cent. The decrease in balances at the head office is due, I understand, to the withdrawal of Government funds, and the increased rate is accounted for by the enhanced demand, money being required to finance the new jute crop, requirements in this direction being abnormally large owing to the high prices now ruling for the staple. The position of the Bank of Bengal is set out in the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 81,29,391	decrease
" at Branches	" 20,40,732	increase
Other Deposits	" " 14,32,123	decrease
Post Bills	" 2,04,909	decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.36 51,285	decrease
Loans	" 13,10,909	decrease
Accounts of Credit	" 12,46,592	increase
Mercantile Bills	" 18,28,737	increase
Cash at Head Office	" 1,17,13,632	decrease
Do. at Branches	" 65,16,341	increase

NEW JUTE CROP.

The bad weather now experienced is against the new jute crop, and optimistic opinions, favourable to a bumper yield, which were freely expressed three weeks ago, must be radically modified. When the official preliminary forecast was published, showing an increased acreage under jute, the meteorologic conditions then prevailing seemed to indicate an ultimate yield of more than one hundred lakhs of bales. Since then, however, we have had two cyclones, followed by continual heavy rain, and all the jute dstricts, with but few exceptions, send dismal reports. Premature rain damaged the "deshi" crop. The rivers rose before their time; they are now receding when water is wanetd for steeping purposes. The Brahmaputra averaged 25 feet at this time last year. The depth is now reported at 18 feet. The high price of the raw material has induced many cultivators to cut the fibre before it has had time to develop to its full extent, and as the crops are spoiled in many important areas no one except those who are extravagantly optimistic, can see anything more than ninety lakhs of bales as the ultimate output. We shall therefore have dear jute for some time to come.

A SLUMP IN SUGAR.

History is being repeated in the sugar trade. Two years ago there was a terrible slump in sugar, caused by inflated imports from Java, which sent down the value of the commodity in Calcutta with a hop-skip-and-run. Many Marwari merchants who had bought well forward on a rising market were left in the lurch, several big failures being in consequence recorded. Then, when the situation looked as black as it possibly could, there was a failure of the best crop in Europe and prices of cane-sugar went up at a bound. If those who failed could have held on they would not have lost money, but would have made fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice. Thus does Fate play tricks with the punter. Another overwhelming slump threatens the Calcutta trade to-day from similar causes, but, with a good beet crop in view there will be no recovery. It threatens to be, in short, an abysmal slump of direful consequences. Calcutta received from Java last month no less than 50,000 tons of sugar. Not more than 30,000 of this quantity will, it is expected, go into consumption, and we shall therefore have a supurfluous stock of 20,000 tons for one month alone. For the six months, from July to December, it is estimated that our sugar imports will amount to about 300,000 tons, and as this supply is far in excess of the demand, prices are sure to be very greatly depreciated with an attendant heavy loss to forward buyers. This will mean, of course, that Java sugar, which is not wanted in India, will be placed on Western markets, and that its price will be lowered to meet the position there, and as the beet situation will be weakened in consequence a general range of low values may be anticipated. An almost universal crumbling of prices has, indeed, already commenced, and the outlook is ominous for speculators who have bought for a rise.

NEW ISSUES.

The business of company promotion is becoming brisk in Calcutta, for two highly capitalised local concerns are now seeking public subscriptions, and I hear rumours of one or two other new ventures which will probably follow suit within the next few weeks. It is quite unusual to have two big undertakings on the tapis at the same time, for although the total number of new companies floated in British India last year amounted to 791, the total for All-India being 806, with a nominal capitalisation of Rs. 78,90,468 very few of these made their way into the advertising columns of the newspapers, the great bulk of them being privately constructed. The two new issues to which reference is made are the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Development o., Ltd., and Messrs. J. C. Tosh, Ltd. The former, which has already been publicly declared on the Bombay side, is now drawing towards completion. The prospectus of J. C. Tosh, Ltd., has not yet been advertised. The authorised capital is stated at Rs. 3,00,000, and the issued capital will amount to Rs. 2,00,000 divided into 12,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each. The concern is being formed with the object of acquiring the extensive machinery mart of Mr. J. C. Tosh, near the Kidderpore docks, and the good-will, stock-in-trade and workshop as a going concern. The demand for machinery and plant is increasing, as every one knows, and in view of the rapid development of mining and other construction works in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements there are most promising prospects for the local machinery trade. There are indications of considerable engineering activity in all directions, and in the recent financial statement issued by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson it was shown that no less than fifty-five schemes are under consideration, involving a capital of £37,500,000, to irrigate about 9,980,000 acres of land. The flotation of this company comes, therefore, at an opportune moment.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Merchants' Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank premises, Mr. Mahomedbhai H. Lalji presiding.

The annual report showed that the Bank had made a net profit of Rs. 1,45,671 equal to 14.56 on the paid up capital. The average Bank rate was 5.66 during the year under report. An agency of the Bank was opened in London during the year. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the year under report was a year of very dear money, specially during the second half of the year, and the Bank had along with others to pay very high interest on its deposits and even with such a drawback the result was highly satisfactory and conferred great credit on the management of the Bank.

The report was then adopted and a dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent. was declared. Mr. J. H. Dani was re-elected a director but the shareholders appointed Mr. Abdulla Mia. Khandmani as a director in place of Mr. Dawood Fazul who retired by rotation. Mr. N. R. Mistry and K. S. Aiyar and coy were appointed auditors.

185,000 BABIES SAVED IN SEVEN YEARS.

EFFECT OF THE STUDY OF INFANT MORTALITY.

A great saving of child life has been effected in the past few years, says Dr. Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the Local Government Board, in his second report, published on July 23, on infant and child mortality, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The report deals with statistics collected from 212 towns and 29 metropolitan boroughs during the four years 1907-10, which are grouped, and the year 1911.

The extent of the saving of life effected during the past few years may be judged by the following facts: In the seven years 1906-1912 the number of infants dying under one year of age in England and Wales was 736,682, the average annual death rate being 115 per 1,000 births. Had the infant death rate remained at 144 per 1,000 births, which was the average for the seven years 1899-1905, then 922,454 infants would have died in the seven years 1906-12. Improved conditions saved the lives of 185,772 infants during the latter seven years.

The counties having the highest infant mortality rates are Lancashire, Durham, Glamorganshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, Northumberland and Warwickshire, within which counties some of the chief industrial areas of the country are situated.

High rates of infant mortality, says Dr. Newsholme, must depend very largely upon certain local conditions, which may be and probably are, different for various towns and even for part of the same town. Further inquiry on the part of the local medical officers of health and the medical staff of the Local Government Board is evidently called for.

JOVIAL MAN'S SUICIDE.

A remarkable case of deliberate suicide for no apparent reason by a brewer's drayman, Charles Ward, aged twenty-four, was investigated by the Cheltenham (Gloucestershire) coroner in mail week, when the jury returned a verdict of Felo-de-se.

Ward was a man of such jovial disposition, it was stated, that even when he told his friends and relatives that he was "going to finish with work" they refused to believe him and thought he was joking, for he had no cause for worry.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra.

FIRE DISASTER IN AMERICA.

SEVENTY-FIVE GIRLS BURNT.

AWFUL SCENES.

The latest reports from Binghampton, in the State of New York, indicate that the number of persons burned to death in the fire which, in twenty short minutes, entirely consumed the four-storey factory of the Binghampton Clothing Company on July 22, will total at least seventy-five, while many others are expected to die as the result of their terrible injuries says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Most of the dead are young girls of various nationalities, who were at work on the top floor of the factory when the fire broke out and spread with such rapidty that they had but a slight chance for their lives. All the day was occupied by gangs of workmen digging in the still smouldering ruins, and when night fell many bodies remained buried in the debris.

FIRE ALARM IGNORED.

American latest fire resembles in many respects the horrors of the "Triangle fire" in New York in 1911, in which 146 lives were lost, and public indignation was again aroused at the existence of conditions in factories which make such frightful tragedies possible. Friends of the victims bitterly assert that the Binghampton factory was a veritable fire trap, in that, except for the outer walls, it was built entirely of wood and only one narrow wooden stairway led from the two upper floors to the second floor, where there are front and rear stairways leading to the street. On the other hand, the company's officials claim that the terrible death list is the result of the girls ignoring the fire alaram with which the factory is equipped, on the assumption that it was only a signal for another fire drill, of which there have recently been many.

In the two precious minutes required to convince the girls that they were in danger escape by the stairs was cut off, and consequently the single fire-escape on the outside of the building became over-crowded and a panic ensued.

SMOULDERING CIGARETTE.

The factory was recently passed by the fire inspectors as one of "slow-burning mill construction," but twenty minutes after the fire was discovered the walls, roof and supports of the structure had fallen in and only a mass of ashes and embers remained.

It is believed that the fire was caused by a carelessly-thrown lighted cigarette-stub under the first-floor stairway, and it spread so swiftly that fifty employes on the first two floors barely had time to escape. It is claimed that the floors of the factory were soaked with oil from the sewing machines and strewn with rags and cotton-waste, which the fire reached over with lightning rapidity. When the girls on the upper floors realised tha escape by the stairs was cut off, they fought madly to gain the narrow fire-escape, and then ensued scenes of horror which words cannot describe. A score of girls died before they could get to the window, while others climbed over the heads of those outside, only to be pitched head-first over the railing to the street below.

Dozens of girls clung to the iron ladders until the flames shooting from every window compelled them to loosen their hold and hurtle downwards to death. So thick did the shower of bodies became that the men below were unable to pull the victims away, for fear of getting struck.

A MOLTEN SHROUD.

Owing to another fire, on the other side of the town, the firemen were delayed in reaching the factory, and when they did arrive, ten minutes after the outbreak, the heat was so intense that they were unable to approach nearer than 200 ft. The building was then a raging furnace, and melting iron fire-escapes dropped to the street, forming a molten shroud for the heap of incinerated bodies lying on the pavement.

Dozens of girls saved their lives by jumping to the street, although most of them received terrible injuries. It is believed that six girls, rendered temporarily insane by burns, ran to a river a short distance away and were drowned. The president of the company declared that every girl of the 125 he employed could safely have reached the street if the sounding of the alarm-gong had not been regarded as a joke and ignored until signs of fire were evident. Several of the surviving girls have admitted that they did not hurry, and delayed to tidy their hair and clothes, because they did not wish pedestrians to see them looking grimy, "just for an old false alarm."

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

From break of dawn until darkness again descended heartrending scenes were enacted, as the parents searched the ruins for lost children. It is impossible to describe the appearnce of some of the bodies that fell to the street. Little human appearance is left to them, and the majority of the bodies recovered can be known only by a ring or a brooch, etc., while the identity of others will never be learned. The ages of the girl victims range from 14 to 20.

Several of the adjoining buildings were badly damaged, and the total loss to property is estimated at £100,000.

All the New York newspapers declare that this hideous sacrifice of human life could have been prevented if only the commonest safeguards against fire had been established, and they denounce fire drills as useless unless the employes are not obliged to work in factories which "are little better than tinderboxes."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 9th

S. S. Linga Butler Karachi August 7.

DEPARTURES.

August 9th

S. S. Angus Dakers Calcutta.
S. S. Clan Sinclair Smith Port said for order and Antwerp.
S. S. Hidalgo Harbord Hull.
S. S. Persia Bradshaw London.
S. S. Pentakota Stewart Zanzibar.
S. S. Ozarda Peck Karachi.
10th S. S. Chantala Mc.Diarmid Antwerp.
S. S. Ramsay Mullan Port said for order.
S. S. Saigon Maru Yamaguchi Kobe.
S. S. Sultan Van Langket Fries Abadan

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Caledonia for London.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi August 7th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 3,209 tons, Captain W. T. Steward, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain E. W. Peck, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantala, 3,103 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ramsay:—The steamer Ramsay, 2,776 tons, Captain F. Mullan, sailed on Sunday for Port said for order, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, sailed on Sunday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sultan Van Langket:—The steamer Sultan Van Langket, 2,292 tons, Captain P. Fries, sailed on Sunday for Abadan, with ballast.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, August 9, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer		Agents.
A.	Begum	Dooby	T. M. & Co
B.	Schuerfels	Stychio	W. & A. G. & Co.
C. & E.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E.	Thornbeck	Foster	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S & Co.
H.	Umsinga	Robertson	W. & A. G. Co
K.	Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
M.	Nyanza	McAllister	T. M. & Co.
N.	Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co
P.	Dumod	Winter	J. F. & Co.
Q	Bahrein	Grant	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
2.	Zizsia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	City of Sparta	M. Neil	K. N. & Co.
4.	Rinaldi	Chilton	J. F. & Co.
5.	Tanuenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
6.	Quilos	Cole	M. M. & Co.
7. & 8.	Dewanha	Heckey	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
9. & 10.	China	Docque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
11 & 12.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
Budrie		Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co
Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Vallji	B. S. N. & Co.

Offside M.

Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Benin	Cole	
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co.
Clan Macphee	Udy	J. F. & Co.
Crossfels	Sockeln	W. & A. G. & Co.
Euryalus	Williams	M M & Co.
Gallia	Jones	J. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
Mildenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Colobaria	Raddock	M. M. & Co.
Orissa	Rutno	K. N. & Co.
Presidents	Schutt	A. Strands & Co.
Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co.
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Bouafeid	Arab Steamer.
Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
Singu	Morrison	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Strathlyre	Cann	W. & A. Z. & Co.
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.
Washington	Hopmann	Standard Oil & Co.
Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.

Offside P

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 8th August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

CITY OF YORK.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of York, Commander D. M. Bremner which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th July with the following passengers is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 12th instant.

Liverpool to Port Said.—Edwards, Mr. I. A. J.; Shapiro, Mr. C; Stoor, Mr.

Liverpool to Bombay.—Battye, Mrs; Dow, Mrs. A.; Forbes, Miss D.; Freeman, Mr. A; Kendall, Mr. W. J.; Kendall, Mrs.; Newman, Mrs. C. and Child; Stubbs, Mrs. P. H.; Symons, Mrs. A. and infant.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Helliwell, Mrs J. U.

Naples to Bombay.—Amin, Mr. K. M.; Chatterjee, Mr. J. M.; King-Harman, Lieut. L. M.; Powell, Mr. H. V.; Seth, Mr. S. R.; and Sigrh, Mr. D. D.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

OXYGEN

THE ESSENCE OF LIFE

OXYPATHY

IS THE MODERN DRUGLESS METHOD OF HOME TREATMENT WITH OXYGEN FOR PREVENTING AND MASTERING MOST OF ALL AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, REGARDLESS OF KIND, CAUSE, SEVERITY, DURATION OR FAILURES OF FORMER TREATMENTS.

What would you give, aye, what would you not give for the genuine assurance of Health, REAL HEALTH, sound vigorous HEALTH?

How would you like to break away from your daily diet of nauseating nostrums, eat several good meals EVERY day, and go about your daily profession, business, or pleasure with a song in your heart?

What would you not give to possess once more the Strength and Vigour Nature intended for you, for you, to feel the rich, red bolood, the very sap of life, runn ng riot in your veins, to be able to enjoy the pleasures of life as you did years ago?

All these things ARE possible, OXYGEN and OXYPATHY will restore you to health and keep you fit and vigorous.

Drugs are worthless. They may at times alleviate pains, but cannot cure. NATURE DOES THE CURING AND GIVES THE STRENGTH AND VIGOUR.

To gain and maintain PERFECT HEALTH and Strength you must destroy the germs and eliminate the refuse of poisonous gases from your system—you have to make RICH RED BLOOD.

Only one thing has been found which is capable of doing this universally. This substance is—

OXYGEN—

PURE ATMOSPHERIB OXYGEN.

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BOMBAY.

MR. ASQUITH.

THE FREEDOM OF MORLEY.

INFLUENCE OF NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

There was a piquant intimacy, friendliness, and even a domestic character in the manner in which Mr. Asquith was made a freeman of the town of Morley on the afternoon of July 24, writes the "Manchester Guardian's" special correspondent at Morley. The townspeople have cultivated a lively sense of fellow-citizenship with Mr. Asquith. They have thoroughly accustomed themselves to the idea that he is one of themselves, and that way of regarding him implies an extraordinarily close attachment in a small community where the wealthiest and the most esteemed are currently known as Charlie. This or Willie That. Morley is familiar with the social beginnings of the Prime Minister and his early upbringing, and it told more definitely of his long absence from the town than of his exalted position that in the conversation of the street to-day he was always referred to as Mr. Asquith. No resident is awarded that distinction. There was a distinctly personal note in all the proceedings, and it was made unmistakably plain that the giving of the freedom was not an official courtesy by the Town Council but a popular tribute to the most distinguished of Morley's sons. Mills were stopped and shops were closed. The houses were decorated and the streets were crowded. The children were given a holiday, and they greeted Mr. Asquith in the spreading grounds of the Technical Institute in a formation which spelt out the word welcome and added the initials "H. H. A."

INTIMACY AND HOMELINESS.

The comparatively small hall where the presentation took place added to the impression of intimacy and homeliness, and Mr. Asquith's speech in every sentence had a special significance to Morley. Even the remarks of general application concerning the preservation of diversity of types in local government and the excessive price which might be demanded for economy and efficiency of administration if the special traits and personal qualities of the smaller communities were wiped out, had a particular application because Leeds has of late been casting longing eyes upon this prosperous little town just over its boundary.

After leaving the Town Hall, Mr. Asquith made a call at Croft House, the place of his birth, and then went to a garden party given by the Mayor and Mayoress. He had arrived in Morley by motor-car, having left the train at Wakefield—a plan devised by the police to frustrate such plans as they feared the suffragettes might have. One woman threw a paper towards the car on the road between the Technical Institute and the Town Hall, and no demonstration of militancy was made.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith, who was accompanied by Miss Asquith, was received in the Town Hall with a great ovation. The Town Clerk read the resolution of the Council, and Mr. Gerald France, the member of Parliament for the division, introduced Mr. Asquith in a happily phrased speech. The Mayor handed over a silver-gilt casket containing an illuminated copy of the resolution that had been read, and Mr. Asquith signed the roll and made a speech.

Mr. Asquith began his acknowledgment by saying: "It is no fashion of speech, for it is spoken from the heart, when I tell you that there is no distinction that I could receive which I more highly value, and the memory of which I shall longer cherish, than the admission of my name to the roll of the honorary freemen and burgesses of this town. I was born here, and born of a family which for many generations had lived in and breathed the atmosphere of Morley, and there is no man in this room who is better entitled than I am to say that whatever any of us have received from ancestry, from parentage, from that mass of associated memories and transmitted qualities which make us what we are and enable us to do anything that we are capable of doing—there is no man here who is better entitled than I am to say that that great debt, with which each of us starts in life, I owe to Morley."—(Cheers.) Mr. Asquith went on to say that the welcome which had been given him—the beautiful decorations, the crowded streets, and, above all, the singing and cheering of the children—formed a picture which would never fade from his memory.

MEMORIES OF MORLEY.

Mr. Asquith recalled that it was eighteen years since he opened the Town Hall of the borough, and that he then enlarged upon the difference between the Morley of his early childhood and the Morley of that day. To-day the contrast was even more striking. It was, of course, long since the green fields of his childhood disappeared, and with them the handlooms and the carriers' carts and even the occasional stage coach with which Morley still withstood the pressing onset of the mechanical age. But when she realised the conditions under which for the future she had to live Morley adapted herself to them with Yorkshire thoroughness. There had not been much improvement in the beauty of her surroundings—(laughter),—but judged and measured by every material test the progress of the town from that day to this had been rapid, continuous, and uniform. Nor, he was glad to say, in that material advance had Morley neglected the higher responsibilities which belonged to the corporate life of a growing and thriving town. As he had said on the former occasion to which he had referred, the Morley of to-day was not an importation or a new creation, but it represented the evolution of an old, long-settled community, with roots deep in the past, and with traditions and memories that went back to the very early chapters of our national history. The transformation of external conditions was complete, but the men and women of Morley were of the same fibre and had the same qualities of head and of heart, the same shrewdness of brain, the same flexibility and adaptiveness of method, and the same tenacity of will as their forefathers.

YORKSHIRE AND ENGLAND.

Now the great virtue which we call patriotism and which cements the unity of a people comes (Mr. Asquith proceeded) from many sources, just as it assumes many different aspects. Nowhere, perhaps, has it so many contributory factors as in the United Kingdom of ours. No one ventures in these days to think, and still less to speak, disrespectfully of the smaller nations which are members of our Imperial partnership. The praise of the Scotch is, and has been long, in all men's mouths, and under the impulse of a strong and growing sense of nationality our Irish and our Welsh fellow-subjects do not fail to remind us of the glories of their past and of the debt which we owe to their distinctive qualities. The English, though not perhaps a more modest, are a less articulate race.—(Laughter.) But they also have had their share—it is sometimes necessary to remind the world of this—in the making and the shaping of our common heritage. And in England we Yorkshiremen are proud to think that we belong to the premier county—(hear, hear),—and that to make Yorkshire, and therefore indirectly to make England, what she is, has been the work not only of great and wealthy cities like Leeds and Bradford, but of the strenuous, unobtrusive life and the special traits of personality and of character which are to be found in the smaller communities of which Morley is a type.—(Hear, hear.)

A PLEA FOR DIVERSITY OF TYPES.

Speaking here as a son of Morley, though one who left it very early, I should be sorry to see it lose its individuality.—(Cheers.) It is one of the commonplaces of our latter-day Jeremiahs to lament the sameness and monotony of our modern civilisation, and especially of our modern industrialism. I believe myself that England is as rich, not perhaps in original thinkers, but in varied types of mind and of character, as she has ever been —(Hear, hear.) But the tendency to absorption by greater or smaller areas and industries, while it no doubt follows in the main upon the lines of an economic necessity, yet brings evils in its train. Economic necessity is apparent and insistent. The factory has taken the place of the weaver's cottage; the joint-stock company has supplanted the old forms of partnership; combination is getting rid of some of the more wasteful forms of competition. But, I repeat, each of these things, inevitable though it was and probably, upon the whole, beneficial, engenders evils against which it is all-important to be on our guard. So it is with the somewhat similar process of the annexation, absorption, and incorporation of smaller communities by their more powerful and aggressive neighbours. Economy and efficiency in local administration are of the highest moment, but they may be purchased at an excessive price. What we want—what, I hope, we shall retain, as in our industries so in our municipal and our local life—is a diversity of types which will continue to give richness and fullness and colour to the whole volume of our national life. I believe there is no community which can claim with a better title than Morley to have contributed that invaluable element first to Yorkshire and then to England as a whole.—(Hear, hear.)

WHAT POLITICAL LIFE MEANS.

Refering to personal remarks in the speeches of the Mayor and Mr. Gerald France, M.P., Mr. Asquith proceeded: I have very little to say about myself except that, being as I belive—it may be an illusion—by nature of a placid and non-combative disposition—(laughter),—I have found myself by the accidents of forensic and political fortune immersed for the last 35 years in a life of almost ceaseless contention and controversy.—(Laughter.) I do not wish to dwell upon the drawbacks, the disappointments, and sometimes the sense of weariness which such a mode of existence involves. They all have their compensation, and more than their compensation, if you honestly believe that you are fighting in a righteous cause —(cheers),—and if you are sustained, as no man has better reason to acknowledge that he has been, by the confidence and loyalty of those with whom you are associated in political and public work But whatever else may be said of that strenuous life in which my line has been cast, at any rate everyone will agree that it imposes a heavy and perhaps an undue strain upon a man's resources, physical and otherwise. I believe I have largely to thank my Yorkshire parentage and breeding that up to now I have not succumbed, and that I am still able, under the stress of most onerous responsibility, to serve the State.—(Cheers.) There certainly could be no more grateful reward and no more stimulating impulse to future work than that what I have done, or at any rate attempted to do, should have won for me his most welcome and moving recognition from the inhabitants of my native town.—(Cheers.)

IMPRISONMENT AND COMPENSATION.

A NOVEL CASE.

The Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Kennedy and Swinfen Eady, presiding in a court of appeal, disposed of in mail week the appeal of McNally and Furness, Withy and Co.

The question in this appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act was whether a workman who is entitled to compensation for injury received in the course of his employment is entitled to receive such compensation while he is serving a term of imprisonment.

The appeal was by Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co. from an award of the country-court judge of Southwark in favour of James McNally.

Mr. Sankey, K.C., and Mr. Stranger (instructed by Downing, Hancock, Middleton, and Lewis) were for the appellants: and the respondent was represented by Mr. Doughty (instructed by Pattinson and Brewer).

Mr. Sankey stated that McNally was now serving a term of eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the county-court judge had decided that he must be paid compensation whilst in prison. McNally was a stevedore employed by the appellants, and on July 31, 1912, he received an injury to the knee. He was paid £1 a week, half his wages, until Jan. 18 last, when the appellants discovered that he had been arrested for stealing on Jan. 8. He was sent to prison on Jan. 21, the pay meanwhile being stopped. On March 19 he issued a request for arbitration proceeding under the Act, giving his address as "late of Mary Ann-street, E., and now of Wormwood Scrubbs." Laughter.)

In answer to the question what was the average weekly amount he earned or was capable of earning in some suitable employment after the accident, he wrote "Nil," and counsel assumed that that was correct. The award of the county-court judge was 12s. a week. The prison doctor gave evidence that the knee was still bad at the time of the arbitration. Counsel submitted:

(1) That under the circumstances McNally was not entitled to compensation, inasmuch as the Act was passed to compensate the workman for incapacity to earn wages owing to an injury, and the incapacity in this case was not due to the injury.

(2) That, the applicant being in prison, the employers had no opportunity of giving him light work during his incapacity, it might be at full wages, and were not liable to pay compensation.

(3) That the appellant being in prison, the employers were prejudiced by the condition of the man being medically examined in prison.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady: In substance is not your point that the employers should profit by the windfall of the man being in prison? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sankey: No. If I am right it would mean that he would, being in prison, have so much the more money to put in his pocket, and he would not have to keep himself.

Without calling upon Mr. Doughty, the Court dismissed the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls observed that the county-court judge had found that the man was now suffering from partial disability by reason of what happened in doing his employers' work. It did not matter that he could not get out of of prison to try to get other work. The test was what, by reason of his physical condition, was his incapacity for work.

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EDUCATION.

PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PARENTS' ANXIETY.

The question of how to educate the coming generation is one which preoccupies every generation afresh. Our own failure is to our own eyes manifestly due to the defects of the system under which we were educated; and what our fathers gave us is never good enough for our sons. If we were trained by good Dr. Slocum at Little Pedlington-on-Sea, our boy must go to Eton; if we munched in childhood the "sock" of Joby, and bathed at Sucko Weir, we incline to a private school for our offspring. Personally, I munched the "sock" of Joby, etc., and am therefore naturally disposed to think that Eton is the last place to which to send a boy. The following letter which I have received from a correspondent reinforces me in this view:—

Dear "Truth,"—I wish you would turn your eagle eye on to the farce of public school education. My son is eighteen, and has just completed five years at one of those expensive establishments which are supposed to have contributed to the victory of Waterloo, the defeat of Spion Kop and other events in English history symptomatic of vital elements in the English character.

During these five years I have made an average yearly payment on his behalf of £250, more or less, according to his position in the athletic and social world. He has received the classical education of an English gentleman, and would, I imagine, starve to death in a week if abandoned for his support to his own resources. I do not, however complain of this—a commercial or scientific education forms no part of the curriculum at —— and of this I was aware when I sent him there; what I do complain of is that he has totally failed to learn anything of his own silly subjects. (I should, perhaps, mention, dear "Truth," that I am myself a plain business man, and nourished the expectation of making my son something better by sending him to ——.) He knows no Latin or Greek, although he has spent five years on these Languages. As to his French (an extra), he recently lost our handbags, which had been confined to him on account of his supposed proficiency in that language, no less than three times between London and Aix-les-Bains. He never could understand what the porters said. His mathematics are not strong enough to enable him to make up a passbook. What has he learnt? As far as I can see, nothing. He possesses a certain courteous coolness of manner associated with his illustious college, and really that seems the only thing he has learnt there—I am, dear "Truth," yours faithfully.—A Disappointed Father.

I sympathise with my correspondent, though I think his case must be rather an unsual one. Upwards of £1,200 is a good deal to pay for a "certain courteous coolness of manner," if that is the solitary asset with which this young man is entering life.

The real fallacy of the "public school system" is the idea that what is sauce for one little gander is equally same for all the others. The extraordinary difference in mental make-up between brothers forces itself on the observation of all parents. And if brothers differ so much, what of those who have no blood in common?

The fact is, each boy ought to be educated on a plan devised for him and him alone. The mixing of the dose of mental and muscular training should very according to the intelligence and physique. If this were judiciously done, the very best could be made of each boy. Every boy has an individual bent of some kind until it is laughed out of him. An expert should discover this bent by virtue of which A will differ for all eternity (if he lasts as long) from B and develop and train it. "Faisons le spectacle aussi varie que possible," said Renan. A public-school master would deride so "impossible" a notion. And why? Because a public school—I am talking of great schools like Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby —affords no facilities for such training. The notion is so far from being an impossible one to carry out, that it is the fundamental principle of Jesuit education, and may be seen working successfully in every college of the Society. Apart from Jesuit colleges, the best thing would be a first-rate private school where a boy would stay until he went to the University—if possible, a German University. Such a private school might not be much cheaper than Eton, but the pupil would really get the value of his father's money. Such a school should not have more than a couple of hundred boys or so. The limited number would enable the headmaster—who, as I have said, should be an expert—to study separately each boy's character and abilities, and set him to the work—and play—best calculated to bring out and train all he has in him. Why do so many men of superior ability abandon the career of public-school master? Because they feel the necessity of this and the impossibility under the circumstances of carrying it out.

Since writing the above I have come across Dr. Branston Gray's "The Public Schools and the Empire." Although Dr. Gray bases his idea of education on a notion which I do not share—i.e., the desirability of producing a class capable of world-government—he indicates the necessity of certain reforms in public-schools in which I thoroughly concur. They are, roughly: (1) The classics must no longer be made the staple of education; (2) there must be a more efficient teaching of science; (3) the cult of athletics must be diminished; (4) competition as a stimulus to work must be abandoned; (5) the scholarship system, leading to over-pressure and mere "cramming" must be given up. So far so good, and with looser and more rational standards of knowledge it would, no doubt, be easier for a master to devote himself to bringing out a boy's individual qualities. But it is doubtful whether this could ever be effectively done at a public school. The numbers are against it, for one thing, and also the strength of tradition, which rendered it impossible at Eton for Dr. Lyttelton to suppress the beagles as he, rightly or wrongly, wished to do. For genuine education, the education that shall produce the man first and the citizen afterwards, I still incline to the private school, although I admit with Dr. Gray the desirability of external control of all stages of education. The ideas are in no way incompatible.—"Truth."

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I cannot refrain from thanking you for your prompt acceptance of the administration of 10,000,000 dols. of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, the income from which is to be applied to the purposes for which the Carnegie Corporation of New York has hitherto used this sum, viz., for public libraries and church organs in the United Kingdom.

Copies of rules governing these gifts will be furnished you, but you have full power to change these as your experience dictates from time to time as thought desirable. Conditions change, and my trustees should change with them. My trustees have full power to do so, and by a two-thirds majority they have power to cease giving these grants and devote this fund or any part thereof to more beneficent uses for the good of the masses from time to time of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

While up to this time we have found nearly the whole revenue, amounting to 500,000 dollars yearly, has been required to meet the demands for libraries and organs, we believe that these demands will now lessen and a surplus will ensue—hence the importance of the power conferred upon you to enable you to make the best possible use of the surplus for the good of the United Kingdom.

It has been suggested that you might possibly find it desirable to associate with yourselves others who are interested in your work; if so, you are free to do so.

This transfer of administration from my wifeland to my motherland is not made because the fund has not been wisely administered from New York hitherto, but because, in the nature of things, conditions which enabled me to keep closely in touch with the fund must soon change. It is my duty to consider the future.

Wishing you the remarkable success which has hitherto attended your admirable administration of the Dunfermline Trust and the Hero Fund Trust, and with renewal of my deeply grateful thanks.

Always your deeply indebted friend,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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SWIMMING BABIES.

The story of the baby which swam as soon as it was put into the sea, though received with so much laughter at the British Medical Association Congress, is taken more seriously by Professor Henry (the secretary of the Royal Life-Saving Society), says the "Daily Mail."

The professor, it is true, is disposed to regard the infant's exploit as "an accident." "It is possible," he said to one of our representative yesterday, "that the child's arms and legs were moved before its immersion in accordance wth the ordinary swmming movement, and that thereafter it continued the movement unconsciously.

"It is also possible," he added, "that the child had inherited the instinct for the swimming movement." According to Professor Henry, swimming ability often "goes in families"; and he mentioned a case of a six months' old child which floated in a swimming bath in the presence of an audience.

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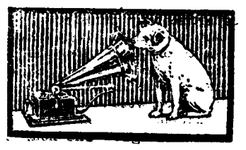

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHURCHES AND GOVERNMENT CONTRI BUTIONS.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE SEQUEL

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India on July 22 whether any of the Christian places of worship in India received maintenance grants; and whether any of the bishops, Anglican or Roman Catholic, or any other ecclesiastical persons received salaries or allowances from funds provided by Indian taxation.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both parts of the question is in the affirmative.

Mr. King also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many Roman Catholic places of worship had been erected in India since 1905 towards which the Government have made contributions; what was the total cost of the erection of all such Roman Catholic places of worship; and what proportion of the total cost, including cost of site, had been contributed by the Government.

Mr. Montagu: From the list already communicated to the hon. Member, it appears that twelve Roman Catholic places of worship have been erected in India since 1905, towards which Government have made contributions. The Government of India have promised to furnish information in regard to parts two and three of the question as soon as possible.

Mr. King further asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many Christian places of worship were now under construction in India towards which the Government had given, or had promised, contributions; what was the total amount of the contributions promised and whether the whole of these contributions were borne upon the general revenues of India towards which Hindus, Mahomedans, and other non-Christian inhabitants contribute.

Mr. Montagu: All Government contributions towards churches are borne upon the general revenues of India. The Government of India have promised information in regard to the number of churches now under construction towards which Government contributions have been promised, and the amount of such contributions.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would explain the conditions under which Government grants had been made for railway churches in Bombay, Burma, and the Punjab; whether these railway churches were available for all employes of the railway who might desire the use of them for organised religious services; and whether annual grants were made towards the upkeep and administration of these churches.

Mr. Montagu: The conditions under which Government grants are made for railway churches are contained in Rules 12 to 15 of the rules regulating grants for the building of churches. A copy of these Rules can be furnished to my hon. friend. The Government of India have promised information on parts two and three of the question.

RECONSIDERATION OF POLICY.

Mr. King: Will the right hon. gentleman send me the Rules to which he refers? Will he also see that the Government of India reconsider the whole of the policy which is referred to in these questions, especially in view of the fact that several members of the Government protested against the policy now being carried out before they got into office?

Mr. Montagu: I shall certainly send my hon. friend the Rules; but I am not prepared to give an undertaking on behalf of the Secretary of State to reconsider the policy.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India (1) whether the proceeds of taxation in India, or any portions of such proceeds, were administered in view to the advantage exclusively of any one of the different religions obtaining in the Empire; and, if so, of which of such different religions; and (2) whether the Government of India recognised Hindus and Mahomedans as coming within one and Christians as coming within another category of religion; and, if so, upon what religious or other principle such discrimination depended.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to both is in the negative, except that Government has recognised the necessity of helping to provide religious ministrations for its Christian servants, civil and military, whom it has brought to India, and who, unlike adherents of certain other faiths, find no indigenous religious organisation at work in the country. I might mention, however, that religious instructors are attached to the majority of native Infantry regiments.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many Nonconformist places of worship had been erected in India since 1905 towards which the Government had made contributions; what was the total cost of all such places of worship; and what proportion of the total cost including cost of site, had been contributed by the Government.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India has promised to furnish the information asked for as soon as possible.

THE "BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Mr. A. W. Buchanan, the sub-divisional officer at Victoria Point, in Burma, who issued the warrant for the arrest of Captain McCormick in the case which led to the imprisonment of Mr. Channing Arnold, was first transferred to another district and afterwards superseded; and, if so, for what reason.

Mr. Montagu: Mr. Buchanan was transferred to another district nearly two years ago, because it was thought desirable to post an officer of higher status at Victoria Point. In May last he was passed over for promotion to a higher grade by an officer junior to him, under the general rule that promotion is by selection and not by seniority in the higher grades of the Provincial Civil Service. But he has not been reduced either as regards pay or grade.

Mr. Morrell: Can the right hon. gentleman say that Mr. Buchanan since this case has been in no sense departmentally punished?

Mr. Montagu: Yes, these events have taken place wholly independent of the other reasons which the hon. gentleman has in his mind.

Mr. Wedgwood: Did Mr. Buchanan support Mr. Channing Arnold?

Mr. Montagu: The hon. Member has heard this question discussed in the House of Commons.

CONFESSION AND POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India when he expected to receive from the Government of India the promised report as to the desirability of amending the criminal law in the matter of confessions of guilt with a view to preventing torture by the police; or, if he had already received it, whether he would lay it upon the Table of the House.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have been unable to send their despatch as soon as they hoped, but I have just received a telegraphic summary of a very full despatch which left India last mail. This is under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The despatch and the opinions on which it is based will be published as soon as practicable.

Mr. Morrell: Can the right hon. gentleman say when the original despatch which is expected by mail will arrive?

Mr. Montagu: It left last Friday.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the agreement binding the selected architects for the New Delhi had been settled and signed; whether it provided for payment by commission on the cost of buildings to be erected; and whether it provided for annual visits of the architects to Delhi until the works were concluded.

Mr. Montagu: The terms of the agreements with the selected architects have not yet been settled.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the early erection of any buildings in the New Delhi was intended other than those to be built by the selected architects; and, if so, whether such buildings would be given to architects chosen by competition.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no exact information as to the intentions of the Government of India in the matter, but he assumes that the erection of other buildings cannot be entered upon until the alignments of the streets and roads and other pending questions have been finally settled by the Delhi Executive Committee. The Government of India have stated their wish to adopt competition in some form or other for these buildings.

THE OUDH GALLOWS TRAGEDY.

Mr. Swift Mac Neill asked the Under Secretary of State for India a question of which he had given him private notice, namely, whether the India Office received by the last Indian mail which arrived on Saturday, the papers in relation to the Sitapur murder trial which Sir John Hewett said necessary in order to enable him to give his explanation; and whether, if the papers had been received, they would be laid together with Sir John Hewett's explanation.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir; the papers were received from India by the last mail. Sir John Hawett's explanation has also been received. Everybody concerned is most anxious that they should be published as soon as possible, and the papers are now being dealt with with a view to being printed.

MADRAS APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been drawn to the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council quashing the conviction of Vaithanatha Pillai for murder, from which it appeared that the expenses involved in the appeal were to be borne by the man who had been unjustly convicted; and whether, in the circumstances, seeing that the man had passed months of his life under the shadow of the gallows, he would consider the possibility of the costs being borne by the Crown.

Mr. Asquith: It is not the practice of the Courts to make an order for costs against the Crown in such cases, but if the Crown thinks proper to pay the costs *ex gratia*, or any part of them, it is free to do so. I will request my noble friend the Secretary of State for India to consider the point in council. But I cannot pledge the Secretary of State in advance, since he is vested by law with the final control of Indian revenues.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this unfortunate man paid 5,000 rupees alone for the telegram to be sent to the India Office to have his sentence reviewed while the India Office were considering it, and, moreover, that the Government of Madras instructed counsel to prevent his appeal to the Privy Council, and in these circumstances will every consideration be given?

Mr. Asquith: I have said so.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SITTING IN LONDON.

EVIDENCE FROM SCOTLAND.

The Scottish witnesses chiefly from the universities, again during the mail week took up a good part of the time of the Indian Public Services Commission, sitting at Queen Anne's Gate, under the chairmanship of Lord Islington, says "India."

Professor D. J. Medley, Chairman of the Attendance Committee of Glasgow University, said there was no provision at Glasgow University for Civil Service probationers. The average number who had gone up for the open competitive examination during the last fifteen years was two. When he went to Glasgow fourteen years ago he had students at the age of 15 in his class, but he was told by the office that the average age at which boys come up now was 18. It had been the deliberate policy of the Scotch Education Department to keep the boys at school as long as possible. The boy who came from the ordinary academy or high school in Scotland began his classical work later than the English boy. If the age for the open competitive examination was so reduced as to make it impossible for the University candidate to compete, it would entirely extinguish the Scottish system of education as a source of supply.

The Chairman asked how.

Professor Medley replied that the Scottish schoolmaster seldom sprang from the professional classes, and unlike the English schoolmaster, he was not necessarily familiar, through his relatives and friends, with the conditions of the public service, and did not suggest the public service to his pupils in the same way as the English schoolmaster did. The boys got the suggestion at the University.

The Chairman: You would not put that as a permanent obstacle?

Professor Medley: Yes, I would. Before that can be altered, you must have a different training for the school-masters. Professor Medley added that the ambitious Scottish student was very adaptable, but he needed opportunities, which his home surroundings only too often could not give him.

Mr. Fisher: How do you account for the remarkable and sustained success of Scotland in Oxford and Cambridge examinations if the educational standard in Scotland is so much lower than the educational standard in the English public schools?

Professor Medley: I did not mean that it was lower all round. I simply meant that they begin their classical work later. When they leave school and come up to the Scottish University they are not so advanced as English boys going to the English Universities.

PROFESSOR BURNET.

Professor John Burnet, of St. Andrews University, said that one or two candidates for the Indian Civil Service went up from his University every year, but none of them returned as probationers, because there were no facilities there. Considering the number who entered, it would be impossible to keep a special staff for them. If the age for the open competitive examination were to be reduced, it would be impossible for Scottish students to compete unless they went to crammers. The schools in Scotland, with the exception of one or two, were not able to carry education so far as to make it possible for students at the end of their course to become candidates for such a severe examination as the Indian Civil Service. The age for leaving school had gradually risen in Scotland, and the average age for entering the Universities was now about 18.

Replying to the Chairman, the Professor said: There were extremely few secondary schools in Scotland which could work up to the necessary standard for a pupil to enter for examination at a school-leaving age. Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick, witness said the present age for the I.C.S., examination was satisfactory to the Scottish universities. They could cope with the reduction of one year, but the age of 21 as a maximum would practically exclude Scottish students.

Answering further questions, witness remarked that he was strongly in favour of a *viva voce* examination, and there was always the possibility in written examination that some of the very best men might not do themselves justice, and in an oral examination they might do better if such an examination were based upon sound lines. Then there were men who could pile up marks in an examination, but who would be seen at once by any selecting board to be quite unfit for any position of responsibility. He would suggest that a body should be formed with power to select candidates from a larger number than the number actually required. He opposed the idea of an intermediate examination, as if the university course were not completed the student lost its real value. Some of the men who were most suitable for the Indian Civil Service were men who developed slowly. They often turned out better than the brilliant schoolboys. For that reason, if the examination were fixed at a low age there was a possibility that some good men might be lost. He suggested that there should be a method of selection of candidates by a board, in addition to the written examination. The educational system in Scotland was such that a boy did not know as much at the age of 19 as he did formerly, and, although he did not want to disparage it, he did not think that Scottish education was quite up to the level of the English.

ENGLISH HEADMASTERS AND PROFESSORS.

Mr. Cholmeley, Headmaster of Owen's School, Islington, said that a few more candidates for the Indian Civil Service might be produced if the age for competitive examination was reduced to 18-19½, but, as a rule, boys of the lower middle class were not attracted to careers abroad. They were not adventurous, and preferred to remain at home.

Mr. F. Fletcher, Master of Charterhouse School, did not favour the reduction of the age limit, which, he thought, would lead to more "cramming."

Lord Ronaldshay said one of the objections urged against the present system was that candidates going out were not found possessed of sufficient knowledge of law and Indian languages. The reduction of the age limit would enable a candidate, after passing his competitive examination, to have a special training before going to India. University training of twelve months was considered inadequate.

Dr Parry and Mr. W. L. Mollison, representing Cambridge University, also gave evidence. Dr. Parry said there were between 90 and 100 Indian students at present in the colleges at Cambridge. On the whole, they got on very well with the English students but mostly associated with their own compatriots. In many cases, the two races mixed freely, better than they did seven years ago, but not so well as twenty years ago. He thought that racial antagonism was less likely to develop among selected persons sent to Cambridge as probationers than in others coming there in the ordinary way. There were individual grievances, but no class hatred that he knew of.

Lord Islington intimated that the Commission would be pleased if the University authorities at Cambridge ant Oxford would submit suggestions for a scheme for a course for Indian probationers.

Professor J. W. Neill, Censor of the Indian School at University College, London, submitted a report from the Senate stating that they would be prepared to devise an honours course of Indian studies suitable for probationers for the Indian Civil Service selected between the ages of 18 and 20, such honours course to lead up to an honours degree.

The Rev. Dr. Heard, Headmaster of Fettes, said he thought it undesirable to reduce the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to 19. Some boys developed early, but generally they were immature and too precocious at the lower age. He favoured a preliminary examination and the ultimate selection by evidence of general quality.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

TOY PISTOL FIRED

Another Suffragist incident causing a momentary sensation occurred in the House of Commons at about a quarter to eleven o'clock on the night of July 23, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The Home Office vote was under discussion, and Mr. Keir Hardie rose to call attention to the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst in the Pavilion and to the administration of the "Cat and Mouse" Act. He described the Act as utterly inefficacious, and then suggested as the only method of putting an end to militancy the introducing of a bill to enfranchise women. With that he sat down.

Concurrently with Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, rising to reply, there was a sharp crack and a flash in the Strangers' Gallery, which was fairly full at the time. Immediately three or four plain-clothes detectives seated in the gallery sprang upon the offender, dragged him from his seat, and hustled him out. As they were doing this a member of the House exclaimed, "One of Keir Hardie's friends."

Mr. McKenna took the incident quite calmly, and was cheered from both sides of the House when he settled down to his speech. The diversion was apparently caused with a harmless toy pistol.

The person who discharged the pistol gave the name of Ernest Washington, and stated that he was 22 years of age and an engineer of Leeds. He added that he was a member of a Socialist club in the northern city, but gave St. Martin's-lane as his London address.

In appearance he is a mere boy. The weapon was really a pistol, but not a formidable one, the muzzle being almost choked.

On the rising of the House of Commons Washington was taken in custody to Commonrow Station.

A TRAGIC PARTING.

At an Undersheriff's Court for Flintshire on July 24, Miss M. A. Jones, aged 26, daughter of Flint, beerhouse keeper, recovered £26 from Howard Pugh, aged 24, for breach of promise.

The circumstances were very tragic. The young lay was seeing her lover off by train when she got caught by the carriages, was dragged beneath them, and lost her right arm. Pugh said he would marry her, but shortly afterwards wrote breaking off the engagement, his solicitor explaining that after the accident she was quite unfit to be the wife of a working man.

Four of the accused in the recent Zalun rebellion case whose appeals were dismissed by the Rangoon Chief Court, suffered the extreme penalty of law in the Henzada jail last Wednesday in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and many officials.

ARTHUR NEWTON SENTENCED

THREE YEARS FOR FRAUD.

"I STAND BEFORE YOU A RUINED MAN."

The trial at the Old Bailey of Mr. Arthur Newton, the Marlborough-street solicitor, resulted on July 23 in a conviction, and Mr. Justice Ridley sentenced him to three years' penal servitude. His co-defendant, Berkeley Bernard Bennett, described as a land agent, received a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour, says the "Daily Mail."

They were accused of conspiring with Count Andor Festetics (not in custody) to defraud Dr. Hans Thorsch a Viennese doctor of law and heir to a large fortune. The allegation was that in consequence of the representation that Bennett was a relative of Mr. Gordon Bennett (proprietor of the "New York Herald") and the holder of valuable lands in Canada, Thorsch parted which cheques for £18,500 to purchase land.

The defence was a denial of the alleged misrepresentations and a claim that land was purchased exceeding in value the amount Thorsch paid for it.

APPEAL FOR MERCY.

The jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty" in both cases on all counts.

Mr. Muir (for the Crown) related the circumstances of Newton's suspension from practising as a solicitor for abusing the privilege extended to him as a solicitor and disseminating false statements relating to Crippen, the wife-murderer.

Mr. Wild appealed for mercy on behalf of his client, Bennett. Then Newton made a dramatic appeal for leniency.

"I am fifty-three years of age," he told the judge, "and for a long time past, though I look well and strong, I have been suffering from a very painful internal complaint, and have been very ill while this case has been remanded.

"You will appreciate what this means to me and mine. It is absolute and entire ruin, quite outside any other sufferings I may have to go through. This conviction will mean that I can never again practice in my profession, in which I have been engaged for so many years. At my age and in my health, your lordship will appreciate what a terrible blow this is, and how difficult it will be in the future, when my sentence is ended, to get any kind of employment again.

"My lord, I stand before you an absolutely ruined man. I have nothing whatever in the world to go on with—no means or resources of any kind. I do earnestly hope, knowing as I do your lordship's kind disposition, that you will, as far as you rightly can, give me another chance of starting life again by inflicting a mitigated sentence upon me.

JUDGE'S PITY.

The judge, addressing the defendants, said: "I think this was a gross scheme of fraud which you carried out. You found a victim, and you proceeded to get out of him his money by false pretences and other means which I will not further specify now. The jury have properly convicted you.

"I have listened to you, Arthur Newton, and I pity you. I am sorry for you. I think you have lost your place, and never again, as far as I can foresee, will you have an opportunity of practising as a solicitor. That will be so, whether I pass upon you the sentence which I propose to do or a lesser one.

"As for you, Bennett, I am sorry you got into the hands of such people and allowed yourself to do as you did. But I think you are to be treated as a lesser offender."

After sentence had been passed, Mr. Wild, on behalf of Bennett, asked if the judge would order the second division.

The Judge: That will be attended to by the doctor.

BENNETT'S DEFENCE.

Earlier in the day Bennett had given evidence for the defence. He said he secured an option on 40,000 acres of "veteran lands" in Canada in 1910. He was introduced to Thorsch simply as Mr. Bennett. He denied that he ever posed as an American, or that he told Thorsch he owned 60,000 acres in Canada. He admitted he had twice been bankrupt and was still undischarged. He had spent between £1,000 and £2,000 in preliminary expenses with reference to the lands.

While Mr. Wild (Bennett's counsel) was discussing the fact that of the £18,500 obtained from Thorsch only £4,000 had been spent in buying land for him the judge interrupted with the question: "Who has got the rest?"

Mr. Wild: Your lordship knows, I think.

The Judge: So do the jury, I think.

Mr. Wild: I quite agree, my lord, and that is the point—I hope very fairly—I am trying to deal with. Of course, observations of that kind are disconcerting, but one must go on the best one may.

The judge, in summing up, said that while £3,916 had been spent in purchasing the land for Thorsch, £9,583 went into the pockets of three men. Count Festetics had fled the country. It was of no use for Newton to quibble about the word "rogue," for Count Festetics was a rogue.

MR. NEWTON'S LAW CAREER.

Mr. Arthur J. E. Newton was admitted a solicitor in 1884. During the twenty-nine years he has practised as a solicitor he has figured in several famous trials.

A keen, hard-fighting solicitor for the defence, Newton was very prominent throughout the Crippen trial. Two other notable trials in which he acted for the defence were the Essex Moat Farm mystery and the Camden Town murder. In the first he defended Samuel Herbert Dougal, who was hanged in 1903 for the murder of Miss Holland. In the second case he defended Robert Wood, the artist, who was acquitted in December 1907 on a charge of having murdered Emily Dimmock at Camden Town.

In a case in which he was engaged in 1890 his seal outran his discretion, with the result that he was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to defeat the course of justice by preventing the prosecution of persons who had committed offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was not suspended. At the end of the Crippen case he came in collision with the Law Society, with the result that he was suspended for twelve months.

SUFFRAGIST SCENE IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

STRUGGLE WITH POLICE.

A conference was held at Caxton Hall on July 24 under the auspices of the Committee for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act, when a memorial was drawn up for presentation to the Prime Minister by a deputation says the "Daily Telegraph." Sir Edward Busk (hon. secretary of the committee) occupied the chair, and said he had written to the Prime Minister, asking him to name a time at which he would receive the deputation and suggesting that Mr. Asquith should see them between six and eight o'clock that evening, in order that they might report to the public meeting to be held at Kingsway Hall subsequently. He had, however, received the following letter, written on behalf of the Prime Minister.

"The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to say that if you will submit the findings of your conference to me in writing he will give them his careful consideration. It does not, however, appear to him that any good object will be served by his receiving the deputation in reference to an Act which has so recently, after full debate in Parliament, been passed into law, and he is, therefore, unable to accede to your request in that respect. (Cries of "Shame.")

After speeches in denunciation of the Act by Captain Gonne, Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., Mr. Ben Tillett, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and Sir Victor Horsley, the chairman questioned the conference as to whether the deputation to the Prime Minister should not be formed, in spite of his refusal to receive it. The suggestion was heard with acclamation, and on the chairman asking who would go, cries of "We'll all go!" rang out.

Eventually a deputation was formed and proceeded, not to Downing-street, as originally proposed, but to the House of Commons. The visit led to a scene of violence in St. Stephen's Hall, and resulted in the taking into custody of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Evelyn Sharp, three members of the deputation, which also included, in addition to Sir Edward Busk, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Shulden Shaw, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. Futvoye, Mr. Mansell Moullin, and Mr. H. J. Laske.

LADY SYBIL SMITH IN CUSTODY.

Finding that the Prime Minister was away in Yorkshire, the members of the deputation turned their attention to the Home Secretary. They sent a communication to Mr. McKenna, asking him to receive them. Mr. McKenna declined, but intimated that he would see Sir Edward Busk if that gentleman cared to come with a memorial to the Home Office at noon today.

Sir Edward Busk remained in the corner of St. Stephen's Hall, nearest the Central Hall, conversing with Mrs. Lawrence and her colleagues. About a score of people collected round them and Mrs. Lawrence took offence at their presence. Finding that they did not disperse, she shouted that if they wished to know what women wanted she would tell them—they wanted the vote, just the same as the men.

She would probably have continued in that strain but for the interposition of the police, who were stationed in force about the hall. They asked her to desist, but she refused. A scene of violence followed. The little group of shouting men and women was broken into sections by the police and hurried to the door. Two constables had taken hold of Mrs. Lawrence one by each arm. A man tried to interfere with constables, but was pushed aside by a policeman in plain clothes.

On passing through the swing door Mrs. Lawrence banged at the glass, without, however, smashing it, protected as it was by brass bars. She tried the same thing at the outer door, and with a like result, and was finally hustled down the steps and into the open, together with Lady Sybil Smith.

Lady Sybil Smith, however, immediately turned about and attempted to re-enter the House. The police had repelled her, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence rushed up to an inspector and shaking her fists at him, said: "How dare you treat women in that way?" Both ladies were thereupon arrested and taken to Cannonrow Police-station, being closely followed by Miss Evelyn Sharp, who, it seemed had been taken into custody before she left the House.

WOMEN AT THE COMMONS.

FIERCE STRUGGLE WIT POLICE.

THREE ARRESTS.

There was a dramatic sequel on the evening of 24th July to a conference at Caxton Hall on what has been called in suffragette circles the "Cat and Mouse Act." A deputation went to the House of Commons and during scenes outside Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Evelyn Sharp (a well-known novelist) were arrested.

The conference on the Temporary Discharge for ill-Health of Prisoners Act was presided over by Sir Edward Busk, who said Mr. Asquith had declined to receive a deputation on "an Act which has so recently, after full debate in Parliament, been passed into law."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald wrote that the Act had many objectionable features, but in the present state of public opinion he did not think any responsible Government would annul it without putting some effective measure in its place.

During the speeches a member of the audience shouted that a "police spy" was present taking notes, and a lady called upon the chairman to ask the officer to leave, "as she recognised him as the person who reported Mrs. Pankhurst so badly, and he would, therefore, be safer outside."

This was followed by cries of "Turn him out!" and, despite the efforts of the chairman to proceed with the meeting, several stewards escorted the police officer out of the room to the accompaniment of a chorus of hisses.

Afterwards a deputation went to the House of Commons, and they appeared to be so like a company of provincial sightseers that the traffic across Old Palace Yard was held up for them by the policemen.

THE SCENE AT THE HOUSE.

Ten of the party, headed by Sir Edward Busk and including Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Nina Boyle, and Mr. H. W. Nevinson, were allowed to proceed as far as the entrance to the Central Lobby. They asked first to see the Prime Minister, and were informed that he was in Yorkshire. Next day they sent for Mr. M'Kenna, who returned the reply that he would consider their views if they were submitted to him in writing. To this the deputation raised objections, and another message was sent to the Home Secretary, who intimated that he would receive their memorial from Sir Edward Busk at the Home Office.

The members of the deputation appeared to be debating between themselves what to do, and in the meantime a little knot of M.P.'s, together with some ladies, who had come in from the terrace, gathered around them.

Suddenly Mrs. Pethick Lawrence moved towards the group of M.P.'s, and, raising her voice, said. "As so many of you gentlemen are gathered around, I think it is a good opportunity for me to advance the cause of votes for women."

Hardly had she opened her mouth before a policeman stepped towards her with the words. "You mustn't speak here, you know," Mrs. Lawrence continued, "You are the man for whom we pay rates and taxes," but she got no farther, being seized by a constable and lifted bodily towards the door of the hall.

A violent scene followed. The little squad of shouting men and women was broken into sections by the police and all were hurried to the door. Women went shrieking and kicking, dragged along, but the men were quieter. As she passed the outer doors Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is said to have attempted to break the glass panels with her fists. She was hustled on down the steps and into the open, together with Lady Sybil Smith, where Mrs. Pethick Lawrence started to address the crowd.

At once she was seized by the police and escorted further into the street. She, thereupon, called upon the crowd to witness the manner in which she had been treated, and promptly made another attempt to enter the House of Commons.

In this she was joined by Lady Sybil Smith, and for a few seconds there was a severe struggle between the two ladies and the police. Mrs. Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Sharp were finally conveyed to Cannon-row Police Station, where Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Sybil Smith were later released on bail.

Miss Sharp, who was arrested inside St. Stephen's Hall, refused to promise not to return to the House, so she was kept in custody.

"SIMPLY FLUNG DOWN THE STEPS."

After being released on bail, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence went to a meeting at Caxton Hall and, describing her experiences, said: "I was dragged to the entrance of the House of Commons and simply flung down the steps."

Miss Annie Kenney declared at the same meeting that if Mr. M'Kenna released her from Holloway on the next occasion, on one day's or two days' license, she would not give up the hunger strike, but would take the first taxi possible and go back, to Holloway with a little camp-stool and stay there. She would not give up the hunger strike until she had a real release.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

The autumn is upon us, and the great exodus from London is about to commence. The railway stations are crowded with families departing to the seaside, and in some cases for the Continent. The weather is fine, but so far as the temperature is concerned, hot days are followed by evenings that suggest the approach of winter, rather than the early days of Autumn. Curiously enough quite a number of Londoners, even among the most fashionable, have a weakness for spending this time of the year in the Metropolis. This is especially the case among the male sex, and more in particular among bachelors, who seem to enjoy the quiet of the club and the parks out of the season. No doubt the absence of dances, dinners and other entertainments by match hunting mamas, is in itself a holiday to these much harassed individuals. There is no question that there is much charm in the autumn tints of Hyde Park, while London during these quiet months is rendered more endurable in these days when the invention of the motor car brings up-river (?) villages and the delightful haunts of the home counties within easy reach. For the less fortunate great things have been done in the way of improved services by motor bus. A run from London to such places as Windsor or St. Albans is nowadays within the reach of all.

CONNAUGHT-FIFE ENGAGEMENT.

The Prince of Wales is to be best man at the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duchess of Fife in October. The date fixed for that event, by the way, has caused a considerable amount of inconvenience, and many Royal arrangements have had to be altered. Not only will Princess Maud, Queen of Norway, and her son Prince Olaf arrive at her Majesty's new residence in Norfolk earlier than was originally intended, but Queen Alexandra may have to give up her visit to Denmark altogether. While, as I pointed out last week the London season had practically collapsed a few days previous to my writing, it was brought to an official close, so far as Court functions are concerned, with a state ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

THE STATE BALL.

The event was intresting owing to the presence of Prince Arthur and his bride-elect, who danced together in public for the first time since their engagement. A notable fact about this ball was the number of people who seemed content to watch the dancing without taking part, seated on the crimson benches that lined the wall. Their Majesties dispensed with precedent, and threw etiquette to the winds by allowing the young couple to be partnered in the opening "quadrille d'honneur." The whole scene was a very brilliant one, there having been an unusual number of beautiful gowns and brilliant uniforms. The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch, the old 42nd Highlanders, while her Majesty looked wonderfully dignified in a gown of pale blue silk brocade with corasage and centre panel of skirt arranged with crystal diamante' hand embroidery; her crown and other ornaments were of pearls and diamonds. The Princess Royal's gown was entirely of black, embroidery jet, brightened with lines of glittering diamente trimmings. She looked wonderfully English and girlish A handsome dress was that worn by the Duchess of Norfolk. It was of rich brocade ornamented with sparkling gems. Her diadem and corsage ornaments were formed of oak leaves and acorns, the badge of the Fitzalan-Howards wrought in immense diamonds. Her deep ivory coloured robe was designed with panels of dim gold lace.

PRINCE ART HUR TO BE CREATED A ROYAL DUKE.

It is definitely decided that Prince Arthur of Connaught will be created a Royal Duke before his marriage! The Princess Royal was anxious that the title chosen should be that of Duke of Fife, and it is possible, although not likely, that such a course will be adopted. When it was proposed to revive the Dukedom of Kent in favour of his present Majesty's late lamented brother, Queen Victoria raised an objection; otherwise this, the title of her late Majesty's own father, would find favour on the present occasion. Queen Victoria was rather prejudiced against the revival of any of her Uncles' titles, and in countenancing the Dukedom of York for King George, rather looked back to the picturesque days of the white rose, than to the soldier son of George the Third. Reverting to the forthcoming wedding, I hear that the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have offered their lovely Sussex home, Arundel Castle, to the Royal couple during their honeymoon, if they choose to use it. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, by the way, are to entertain a considerable house party, for the Goodwood races, while later on the Autumn it is not unlike that King George will visit this historic seat of the Fitzalans'.

JOBBER IN CONTRACTS.

The King's hostess, during Goodwood week will be the Duke of Richmond's daughter, the wife of one of Lord Brassey's sons. The venerable Earl Brassey is immensely rich, his huge fortune having been made by his father out of railway contracts. Although Mr. Brassey was called a railway contractor, he did not, as a matter of fact, carry out a contract in his life, but carried on a business that might, be described as that of a jobber in contracts, having invariably handed over the work undertaken to well-known firms. Although the immediate ancestory of the Brasseys is humble, there is no question that the family traces back to the redoubtable De Bracys of the early middle ages.

TRIAL OF TURFITES.

An amusing incident occurred during the trial of Wootton v Sievier, to which I referred last week, and the result of which has no doubt been published in your paper long before I sat down to write this. An important member of Mr. Sievier's staff was giving evidence as to his attempts to serve a subpeona on a gentleman who lived up the river. Mr. Sievier was evidently satisfied that the witness had done every thing possible to carry out this purpose to the best of his ability Under cross examination by Mr. F. E. Smith, the witness broke down and revealed a lamentable want of devotion to duty in the service of the subpeona. This incensed the excitable editor of the Winsuifs Post. That he sprang to his feet, and in the middle of Mr. Smith's cross examination cried in stentorian tone of command to the witness "Get out, will you get out of that box." It was too great a strain on the sobriety of the Court; Mr. Justice Darling leaned back on his chair and indulged in a hearty laugh, in which the crowded court joined.

SOLICITOR SENTENCED.

A more tragic case that has occupied one of His Majesty's Judges during the past three days has been the trial and conviction of Mr. Arthur Newton, the Solicitor, together with Mr. Berkeley Bennett, for obtaining several thousand pounds by fraud. Mr. Newton has really paid the price of an inordinately extravagant disposition. The value of money he seemed unable to realise, and thousands of pounds would be swallowed up in the ordinary expenses of living and entertaining the large number of eminent bohemians.

AUSTRALIAS EMPIRE BUILDING.

An Australian who was present when King George laid the foundation stone of Australia's Empire Building at the corner of Aldwych and the Strand, tells me that, what chiefly struck, him, was his Majesty's clear enunciation, ringing voice and evident appreciation of the symbollisim of the occasion. He tells me that Australians usually regarded Sir George Reid as a fine out-of-door speaker, but at times, on Thursday afternoon, the Agent General's voice could scarcely be heard, while every word His Majesty spoke reached his hearers in clear ringing tones. An event of the occasion, and evidently one that took their Majesties by surprise, was the outburst of a musical "cource" that broke forth from the throats of the Australians present.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Another duty that the King and Queen will undertake this week is a private inspection of the new King's College Hospital at Denmark Hill. A contemporary prints out the intresting fact that Denmark Hill derives its name from Prince George of Denmark, Husband of our own Queen Anne and an ancestor of Queen Alexandra. The Danish Prince lived for many years in a magnificient mansion at what is now the corner of Coldharbour Lane, and Denmark Hill. It is only a few years since the house was pulled down, Queen Alexandra having visited it in 1870. Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie, unless the Royal wedding interferes, will be at the Villa Hvidore in September. There will be a considerable gathering. Both the Emperor and Empress of Russia having arranged to stay a few days. For some time, rumours have floated round Society circless to the effect that a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Czar's eldest daughter would be looked upon favourably by both houses. It is a fact that King George has asked the Czar to allow the Grand Duchess to visit England, and it is quite likely that Her Imperial Highness will arrive here during the early spring. It is evident that the death of the old King and Queen of Denmark is not interfering with these family gatherings, for the King and Queen of Norway Villa and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, will all be at the villa, while of course, the King and Queen of Denmark will be constant callers.

A PLEASURE RESORT.

The Isle of Man, the pleasure resort par excelence, of the Northern counties, has just completed a notable enterprise. There has just been opened by the Lieutenent Governor and Lady Raglan, the Villa Marina Kursall at Douglas. The building stands almost in the very centre of the magnificient sweep of Douglas Bay. It forms a delightfully restful break to the eye, as one looks along the rows of glaring masonary in the way of hotels and boarding houses. The gardens are none the worse for being left to some extent in a natural condition. The building is octagonal in shape, rising nearly seventy feet to the dull gold roof of the lantern in the centre. It is built of rubble walling with cement and pebble facing. The concert hall will hold quite three thousand persons, and round the additorium is a raised promenade, where visitors may take tea and enjoy the concert at the same time. Above is the gallery, around which runs another promenade, opening, through long French windows on to a chain of gardens. A case and reading and writing rooms complete a building, almost unique among English seaside places.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA,

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

Members of the International Cotton Federation, representing England, Gemany, France, Belgium, Japan, and India, accompanied by half a dozen Lancashire members of Parliament, waited upon the Marquess of Crewe at the India Office on July 22, to urge the importance of encouraging in every way the growth of cotton in India, says "India." Sir Charles Macara, who introduced the deputation, mentioned that the Indian cotton crop this year would be worth £50,000,000 sterling, and some improvement, though not as much as they wished, was apparent in its quality.

Mr. S. M. Johnson and other members of the deputation addressed the Secretary of State.

Lord Crewe, in reply, acknowledged with satisfaction the admission that some progress had been made with cotton-growing in India. The estimate that the Indian crop would increase from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales this year might be sanguine, though he would not dispute it, but it was not reasonable to ask the Indian cultivators to displace other crops by cotton unless they could be definitely assured that the cotton crop would be more lucrative than the one it displaced. The Government of India, he was glad to say, was spending a great deal of money on railways, and also on the improvement of canals. He looked forward to something being done for the strengthening of the agricultural staff of the provinces of Bombay and the Punjab, and to the training of expert Indian agriculturists, who would in time take the place of the more expensive European experts.

MISER WHO LIVED ON CHARITY.

A story of a man who though possessed of means lived for years on charity was told at an inquest at Camberwell on July 23, on Edward Morris Tomlin aged 65 years, lately of 28, Mosedale-street, Camberwell, says the "Daily Chronicle."

It was stated that Tomlin had no occupation, and Charlotte Mary Kilson, with whom he had lodged for two years, said that on July 8 Tomlin fell at Denmark Hill Station and hurt his knee. He died at Camberwell Infirmary. Witness said the man, who looked older than he was, had not an old age pension. When spoken to about it he said, "They would want to know too much."

He told her that he received 8s. per month from the German Church, and that a lady allowed him 3s. per week. He used to bring home soup in a jug from some charity, and very often grumbled about the soup if it did not suit his palate.

The Coroner: You did not know that he had hundreds of pounds in the bank.

Witness: No, or I should not have given him what I could ill afford. Whilst in the infirmary dying he told me where to find his bank book, and he also stated that all the money he left was for me for my kindness. He also said he expected a "Bank Rate" on August 5; that was also to be mine.

Mr. Warn (coroner's officer) stated that Tomlin had £300 in the Post Office, £400 in Consols, and a note for £57. There was also £100 independent of that. For the last six years he had been in receipt of charity from the poor-box. His room was in a deplorably dirty state.

The Rev. Heinrich Hackmann, of the German Church, Denmark-hill, stated that Tomlin had been in receipt of charity on account of his supposed poverty since 1908.

The Coroner: I suppose you thought he was a nice, deserving old man?

Witness: Yes. On Tuesday, July 8, he was brought to witness's house, and as the man's leg appeared to be injured he took him home in a taxi-cab.

The cause of death was said to be syncope and shock consequent upon a fractured kneecap. The body was in an emaciated condition.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added that they considered both the Rev. H. Hackmann and Mrs. Kilson had treated Tomlin with great kindness.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GRAVY SOUP.
FISH A LA CINGALESE.
COLD CUTLETS IN RED ASPIC.
OX-TONGUE A L'ORIENTALE.
SWISS EGGS.
FRUIT JELLY A LA MARECHALE.
Shin, As. 5; Fish, As. 8; Cutlets, As. 8; Tongue, As. 5; Eggs, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 8; Potatoes, As. 3; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 3.

GRAVY SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way using a good shin of beef, from which remove the best part of the meat. Fry this, cut in small pieces with butter and mixed vegetables cut in dice to a nice brown. Add it to the stock, with pepper-corns, parsley, green chilli, and a clove or two, etc. Simmer all gently for two or three hours, when strain and thicken it with flour and water to taste, cooking well before sending to table with any extra flavouring required.

FISH A LA CINGALESE.

The fish should be filleted and well dried before rolling in egg and bread-crumb flavoured with a dash of onion juice. Fry and serve with a white sauce flavoured and coloured with curry powder and grated cocoanut. Onions sliced thin and fried crisp may be sent in as a garnish.

COLD CUTLETS IN RED ASPIC.

Braise a neck of mutton and when cold cut it into well trimmed cutlets. With the bones and scraps make a little good stock which may be also flavoured with Lemco or Marmite, and enough tomato to make it a rich red colour. Lay the chops so that they do not touch edges, coat one side with some good potted meat or foie-gras, cover them with the aspic. Have a good cupful of various vegetables, cooked and cut in dice and make a heap of these in the centre of a silver dish, mask with mayonnaise sauce. Round this place a circle of potato mashed and whipped with milk and butter to almost like snow and on this dress the chops each imbedded in its portion of red aspic. This is a particularly appetising and pleasing looking chaudfroid.

OX-TONGUE A L'ORIENTALE.

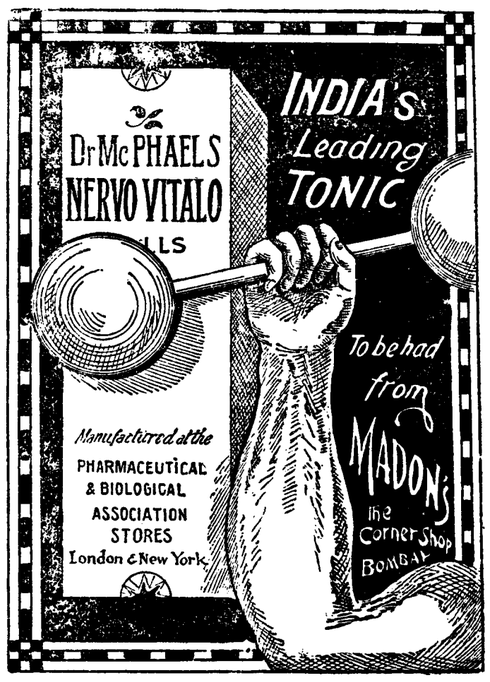
Stew or braise the tongue with some mixed vegetables to flavour, and serve it with a rich brown sauce to which pickled gherkins cut in dice, capers and a dash of grated onion has been added. Serve with this sauce poured over, and a garnish of hardboiled egg slices with a round of anchovy on it crowned by a caper.

SWISS EGGS.

Spread the bottom of a fireproof, or other shallow, dish liberally with butter, and on this lay thin slices of Gruyere cheese to cover that; upon the cheese break as many eggs as required as the dish will hold, being careful not to break the yolks. Sprinkle these with a dash of spice, onion juice and Tobasco sauce. Whip a wineglassful of cream with some finely minced parsley, and grated Gruyere cheese, pour over all and bake in a quick oven for ten minutes. Hand roast toast round with this dish which is a very nice savoury.

FRUIT JELLY A LA MARECHALE.

Stew 8 French plums in claret with a little sugar and lime-juice; stone them and blanch the kernels. Prepare an equal portion of apple chunks stewed in syrup till quite tender. Also oranges and fresh or tinned apricots to taste but if fresh they are better so. If you use tinned apricots they will probably need cooking a little. Now make some well flavoured jelly using the juices and syrups of the different fruits in the making; clear and faintly flavour with rum. Set the fruits and kernels tastefully in a fancy mould and fill up with the jelly, set on ice and serve with or without whipped cream.



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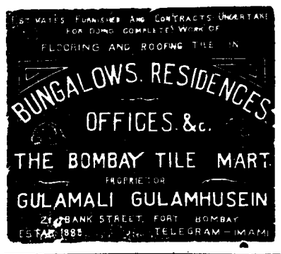

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